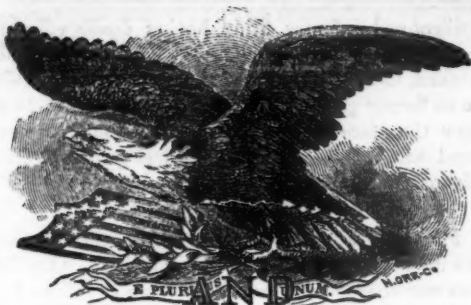


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THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

SO various and conflicting are the statements respecting the position of our forces in Virginia, that it is impossible to understand the battles without first determining the situation of the hostile lines. On the morning, then, of Tuesday, May 31st, the headquarters of the Army were between Crump's Creek, and Hawes' Shop, about five miles southeast of Hanover Court-House, and less than that distance west of Hanovertown. West of this point, and extending at first southerly and then southeasterly, so as to face westerly on its right, and southwesterly on its left, ran our line of battle, stretching across Tolopatomoy Creek, full six miles in length. This latter stream, now made famous, like Hawes' Shop, by two campaigns, is an insignificant creek, its main portion running twelve or fifteen miles northeasterly into the Pamunkey, where it debouches about half way between Hanovertown and Newcastle. But a small tributary near its head waters and in front of Shady Grove, runs southeast, before the main stream turns sharply to the northeast. And, on the westerly bank of this smaller creek, the enemy were strongly posted, and had fought on Monday.

The Rebel line closely followed ours in general direction. It was designed to cover the Chickahominy on its right and the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy on its left. This historic stream is naturally the outer line of defence for Richmond on the northeast side, and every attempt of ours to approach it has been severely repelled; the campaign, in this respect, differing from that of McCLELLAN, who bridged the same river without serious difficulty. Most of the ground between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey is open, is high, and dry, and favorable for manoeuvre. South of it are the swamps and wooded morasses, too well-known to require description. But even on the northerly side, the ground is, as would be expected, marshy for some distance; afterwards becoming more bold and ridgy, with here and there a fringe of woods. Parallel to the general course of the river, and a mile distant therefrom, a little more or less, runs a road or series of roads, extending from Winston's Bridge on the north above Atlee's, to Bottom Bridge on the south, and beyond the latter. Shady Grove and Mechanicsville are on this road. Still further from the river is another partial series of roads, also parallel to it, on which Walnut Grove, Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill are situated. In one word, then, the Rebel purpose is to hold the river, and, as far as possible, the parallel roads. They resist us stoutly at Cold Harbor that they may keep the interior roads for hurrying and massing their troops, and, if driven back now and then, they have not yet been forced to cross to the southerly bank of the Chickahominy.

To secure, therefore, the railroad and their supply roads on the left, and the river on the right, LEE's main line extended, we may suppose, and perhaps still extends, from near Atlee's Station to Gaines' Mills

and Cold Harbor. His cavalry, and perhaps some infantry supports, are thrown out as far on his left as Hanover Court-House, and on the right to Bottom Bridge, facilities having long since been prepared for transferring troops from the centre of his line to its extremities, with great celerity.

The river, hitherto running rather southerly than easterly, at Meadow Bridge turns more sharply to the east, and this fact gives to the Rebel line, and, by consequence, to our line, the shape already noticed. Finally, on Tuesday, our line ran as follows, from right to left:—WRIGHT's Sixth corps, HANCOCK's Second, BURNSIDE's Ninth, WARREN's Fifth. The enemy's line ran as follows, from left to right:—A. P. HILL, LONGSTREET, EWELL. How BEAUREGARD and BRECKINRIDGE were disposed, will be seen hereafter.

The severe fighting of Monday, May 30th, already recorded, first by WARREN, and afterwards by BURNSIDE and HANCOCK, was brought on by mutual reconnoissances on our's and the enemy's part, and accomplished nothing except to develop the strength of the enemy's position.

Early Tuesday morning, the Second corps moved out, and BIRNEY's division on the right rushed at and carried a breastwork of the enemy on the southerly side of Tolopatomoy Creek. The conflict was short, and our loss only about 30 men. About forty prisoners, of BRECKINRIDGE's command, were captured. It was the enemy's outer line of entrenchments at this point, and was easily carried.

But General GRANT's real purpose on Tuesday was again to try his favorite plan of shifting position by successively subtracting the corps holding the extreme right and sending them over to the left. TORBERT's First division of SHERIDAN's cavalry was therefore dispatched to reconnoitre thoroughly the condition of the ground in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and to hold it at all hazards, for the occupation of infantry. While there, they came against a part of FITZ HUGH LEE's cavalry, supported by CLINGMAN's brigade of HOKE's North Carolina division. A sharp fight resulted, MERITT's regular cavalry opening, and DIVEN's and CUSTER's brigades quickly joining. Our forces were able to hold the desired ground. Meanwhile, CHAPMAN's brigade of WILSON's Third cavalry division was successfully skirmishing with YOUNG's brigade of WADE HAMPTON's command, on the other wing of the Army. LEDLIE's brigade of BURNSIDE's corps, also, came into a brief action with the enemy, and advanced its skirmish line. There was desultory firing through the day along the whole line.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

On Wednesday, June 1st, the cavalry fighting, with artillery firing, was resumed on both flanks. In front of HANCOCK, also, and elsewhere, there was heavy skirmishing. At Cold Harbor, the conflict lasted longest, as the enemy were determined to drive us out, and SHERIDAN's orders were to hold it. HOKE's division was completely repulsed by SHERIDAN's dismounted cavalry, fighting with carbines. McLAW's division then reinforced HOKE, and, other portions of LONGSTREET's corps joining subsequently, our further advance was checked about noon, the affair having been very creditable to our cavalymen.

Soon after the close of the morning affair, WRIGHT's long expected Sixth corps, which, detached from the right the previous night, had marched across from Shady Grove, arrived at the Cold Harbor cross roads, and deployed into line, as its subdivisions came up, on the right of the Gaines' Mill road, as follows:—RICKETTS' Third division, which had had the advance

in columns, forming, on the right, RUSSELL's First division in the centre, NEILL's Second on the left. TORBERT and GREGG were at once relieved, with their cavalry. About 3 o'clock, SMITH's Eighteenth corps, for whose arrival WRIGHT had been waiting, came into the field. They had left the White-House for Newcastle, and, after this detour, made by mistake, were then ordered to march directly to Cold Harbor. Their march, like that of the Sixth corps, had been extremely severe, and extended over a greater distance, being about twenty-five miles. The men came up briskly, and the line of battle was formed with the Eighteenth corps on the right of the Sixth, the former in one line, the latter in four. When the Eighteenth had deployed, MARTINDALE's division held the right, BROOKES' the centre, and DEVENS' the left. DEVENS' joined on to RICKETTS' of the Sixth.

Without stopping to rest the Eighteenth corps, a charge was ordered at once. In front was a ploughed field, two-thirds of a mile wide, and, beyond, a strip of pine forest, in which the enemy lay entrenched. The artillery on our left and rear fired very sharply for an hour, and at length, about 6 o'clock, the line dashed forward. In the centre, as already explained, were DEVENS' brigade of the Eighteenth corps and RICKETTS' of the Sixth. These two divisions rushed forward across the ploughed land, through a patch of green plain, and into the woods, while a deadly storm of artillery and musketry raked their ranks. The charge of course was made at the run, and the men of both divisions dashed over the Rebel earthworks with great spirit, taking and holding their first line of rifle-pits and capturing about 600 prisoners. In this charge, DRAKE's First brigade, in the advance of DEVENS' division, was badly cut up, and, by the time they had reached the abatis and entanglements in the woods had hardly enough men left to surmount them. BARTON's Second brigade at this critical juncture sprang forward, and, gallantly crossing the open under murderous fire, swept the obstacles, and carried the rifle-pits, capturing two hundred prisoners in them. The enemy, however, still held his line on our right, and began to enfilade the captured rifle trench. Accordingly, HENRY's brigade of BROOKES' division, Eighteenth corps, was sent in on the right of BARTON, and, after a sharp struggle, effected a lodgment in the line. But it was soon found that a redoubt in the second line of the enemy completely commanded this position, and, amidst a heavy fire, HENRY relinquished his position. Meanwhile, MARTINDALE on the right and RUSSELL and NEILL on the left, led up their divisions, but without the good fortune of RICKETTS' and DEVENS. RUSSELL's brigade suffered very severely and charged gallantly, with the General at their head.

During the night, the enemy, recognizing the importance of the position lost, made desperate efforts to regain it, and succeeded in annoying our troops in the rifle-pits with an enfilading fire. But their desperate charges were all repelled. The gallant conduct of RICKETTS' division was promptly acknowledged in a letter of thanks from General MEADE. 'Our loss was over 2000; that of the enemy, probably very much less in killed and wounded, as he was behind breastworks. He lost, however, 600 prisoners. This was the rough introduction of the Eighteenth corps to the Army of the Potomac.

It must be remembered that our line, now, after the movement of WRIGHT and SMITH, extended from Bethesda Church to Cold Harbor, and was maintained as follows, from right to left:—HANCOCK, BURNSIDE, WARREN, SMITH, WRIGHT. Cold Harbor, the left

extremity, is simply an old house, the Cold Harbor Tavern, at the junction of the important roads leading to the White-House on the east, Dispatch Station and Bottom Bridge on the South, Richmond via Gaines Mill on the west, and Hanover town and New-castle on the north. It is a point of some importance, and was fought out once before at the old battle of Gaines' Mills. The possession of the road thence to White-House, is quite desirable. Bethesda Church, the right of the line, is also a single building, an old structure, on the road from Hanover town to Shady Grove, not far from the latter. Our whole line was probably at least eight miles long.

While the battle was going on at the left, there was hot work in front of the other corps. All day there was cannonading and musketry firing in the region of Bethesda Church. Towards night, after the battle had opened at Cold Harbor, the skirmishing grew brisker, and the artillery on both sides rapidly fired. The Fifth corps had our left, with LOCKWOOD on its left, CUTLER in the centre, and GRIFFIN on the right. The Ninth corps held the centre, with CRITTENDEN on its left, WILCOX in the centre, and POTTER on the right. The Second corps held the right, with GIBBON on the left, BARLOW in the centre, and BIRNEY on the extreme right. On the right, in the afternoon, there was a forward movement of GIBBON and POTTER, probably with a view to cover an intended withdrawal of the Second corps from right to left, to follow the footsteps of the Sixth, already gone to extend our flank in that direction. The result was a rally of the Rebels in force and a determined attack towards evening on our whole line, as soon as the two divisions had fallen back. The enemy came on closely massed, and regardless of the gaps the artillery made. As soon as musketry was of avail, both parties delivered heavy volleys, our men being behind their works, closely packed. Several distinct and desperate charges were made by the enemy, and it was late at night before they desisted, their retirement being succeeded by the advance of our men to their skirmish line. All three of the corps took part in the severe fighting. No authentic estimate is given of the losses at this part of the line, but 1000 will probably cover the number of casualties. The enemy here must have suffered as severely as our own troops did on the left, during the same night.

Taking the day through, it may be said to have resulted favorably for us, as we had gained, on the left, the possession of Cold Harbor, a point of considerable importance, not only in reference to subsequent crossing of the Chickahominy, but also as commanding the road to our base of supplies at White-House. The strenuous efforts of BEAUREGARD and LONGSTREET had been directed to dislodging us from that position, but without avail.

On Wednesday night it was determined to follow up the occupation of Cold Harbor by a serious attempt to push the enemy across the Chickahominy and establish for ourselves a place of fording. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, the Second corps was drawn off from the right, and marched across the line to the extreme left, which it reached before Thursday noon, so as to form a massive power at that point. The attack was ordered for Thursday evening, but a very heavy thunder storm, with torrents of rain, prevented its execution, and gave the enemy a chance to perfect their defensive preparations, if indeed they needed any such work. The attack was ordered for dawn of Friday.

Meanwhile, on Thursday, there was considerable skirmishing along the line, but no general engagement. On the extreme left, General GREGG pushed out his cavalry to cover HANCOCK's corps, and succeeded in making connection after brisk artillery firing and skirmishing. General TORBERT stretched out still farther to the left, in the region of Bottom's Bridge. The whole affair lost us about thirty men.

On the right some charges were also made in position, with a view to massing our line down towards the left, contracting and strengthening it, and arranging it for the attack of the morrow. These movements caused lively skirmishing, and, at length, in the afternoon, the enemy charged the Fifth and Ninth corps just after they had left their breastworks. AYERS' and BARTLETT's brigades of the Fifth were particularly exposed, and a severe fight followed, in which these two brigades suffered considerable loss. The loss in the Ninth corps was about 250, that of the Fifth still greater. The enemy were thoroughly repulsed, our

artillery and infantry firing having deadly effect on their charging columns. The old positions were then retaken, the Ninth corps also remaining substantially on its former ground, instead of moving down to occupy the place of the Fifth. The enemy had interfered with our manoeuvre, but had gained no other advantage.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Friday morning at 4½ o'clock was the time at which the momentous assault was to commence. Our line was well massed and compact, moving as follows from right to left:—BURNSIDE, WARREN, SMITH, WRIGHT, HANCOCK, reaching from Tolopatomoy Creek to and across the road from Cold Harbor to the Chickahominy. The ground was varied, along the line, with woodlands, swamps, and open, our left being on a position a little elevated, and the Rebel line lying in a strip of woods and covering the series of roads parallel to the river, of which particular description has before been given. Promptly at the hour appointed, the skirmishers advanced, and very quickly the whole line was wrapped in the fire and smoke of terrific battle. HANCOCK, on the extreme left, had placed GIBBON on his right, with BARLOW on the left, BIRNEY being in reserve. The two divisions of GIBBON and BARLOW dashed gallantly forward, across woodlands and underbrush, and, again emerging into an open space, swept by shot and shell, straight up the acclivity on which the Rebels had concentrated their men and artillery, as being the stronghold of their line. Nothing has eclipsed, in the conduct of the campaign, the gallantry of the divisions of GIBBON and BARLOW, certainly nothing unless it be the charge of the same corps at Spottsylvania. They swept the troops of BRECKINRIDGE from the summit, and, for a brief moment, were masters of the position. But the enemy, knowing better than we the necessity of holding this point, commanding as it did the road to Dispatch Station, massed and hurled his second line, composed of A. P. HILL's corps, upon our decimated columns. The bravery of our two divisions had carried them beyond the front of our line, and had already exposed them to an enfilading fire of artillery, which the enemy poured in with murderous effect, on seeing their entrenchments lost. Swept by this flank fire, and now overwhelmed in front, the gallant divisions now fairly pushed out of the entrenchments, but not until they had captured a color and 300 prisoners, all secured and sent to the rear. Indeed, at one time, they were masters of many guns and double the prisoners, if only they could have been supported for a few minutes, or protected by a friendly cannonade. At length they withdrew, under deadly fire, but persistently halted and entrenched themselves where, a little fallen back from the ridge, they were under partial cover, remaining all day fifty yards from the enemy's breastworks. BARLOW's line had been formed with MILES's brigade on the right and BROOKS' on the left, the other two supporting in a second line. GIBBON's was formed with TYLER's brigade on the right, SMITH's (formerly CARROLL's) in the centre, and OWEN's on the left, MCKEAN supporting in the rear. Some of OWEN's men were so far advanced in the earthworks as to be swept off in a body before they could withdraw, when the retreat was ordered. One of the enemy's batteries had been captured and was already nearly turned on the enemy, when he recovered his position.

With not less gallantry, at the same early hour, WRIGHT's Sixth corps and SMITH's Eighteenth assaulted with their entire force, and with an experience quite similar to that already detailed. Charging through the underbrush and across the open, they succeeded in carrying the first line of entrenchments; but it was only to be received by the murderous enfilading fire, with which all our most advanced brigades found their daring repaid. For a long time, these latter hung obstinately to their conquests, which, at length, were wrung from them, and they were forced back with great loss. But here, as on the left, our men held and entrenched a position considerably in advance of the starting point, close up to the enemy's works. Our artillery was here brought into rather more effective play than in front of HANCOCK. The Sixth and Eighteenth corps were mainly in single lines, except that DEVENS, of the latter, was held at first in reserve, with MARTINDALE on the right and BROOKS on the left, connecting with the Sixth corps, DEVENS afterwards being moved up to the right.

Meanwhile, on the right, the Fifth and Ninth corps

pushed out their skirmishing lines to take part in the fray. BURNSIDE opened a heavy cannonading, and kept it up through the morning, and, about noon, WARREN made a fine charge at the enemy, with GRIFFIN's division, quickly carrying his skirmishing line. But the brunt of the battle was not here. The movements of their two corps seem to show that the enemy must have left this part of his line, quickly transferring his troops over the road parallel to the Chickahominy, and hurling them on our right and right centre. Investigation showed evidence, indeed, of great haste in the departure, knapsacks and camp accoutrements being left, as when men are ordered to fall in and are instantly hurried away at the double-quick.

All day long the fierce cannonading continued, with the crackling fusillade of skirmishers, it seeming as if our Generals could not yet thoroughly convince themselves that the day was decided, and were waiting to try the issue of conflict once more. Our whole line was advanced close to the enemy—within fifty yards for a great portion of it—and, on the extreme left, MCKEAN's gallant brigade of GIBBON's division were reported to be but fifteen yards from the enemy. Retreat and advance were equally impossible for these men, but they fought with invincible courage, receiving and repelling repeated charges, till, at last, such as were left, were safely withdrawn, under protecting fire, from their perilous position. Both armies kept close to their breastworks, the exposure of a figure above the entrenchments, at that narrow distance, being surely fatal. About 8 o'clock, a furious assault was made upon GIBBON and BARLOW, on the extreme left, and on the cavalry beyond them, extending down also to the front of WRIGHT's corps, and perhaps still farther. Musketry and artillery at once raked the attacking columns with a fire as fatal as that which our troops had experienced in the morning. At last the enemy was repulsed, and, though firing broke out again still later, the day was substantially done. On our right there was also severe fighting between WILSON's Third division of cavalry and HAMPTON's command, without very important results to either side. The enemy's movement was probably to cover the withdrawal of his left, in his successful massing on his right.

From all that can be learned, BRECKINRIDGE occupied the enemy's right, with BEAUREGARD on the right centre, LONGSTREET on the left centre, EWELL on the left, and HILL in reserve, but afterwards brought up to the right. From all these, as well as from BUCKNER's corps, we took prisoners. But our loss in prisoners probably exceeded theirs, some of our bravest men being cut off in the rifle-pits they had taken. Our whole loss is a matter hard to estimate, but is probably included between five and seven thousand. That of the enemy, of course, was hardly as severe, as he fought under great advantages. Artillery on both sides was rapidly plied through the day. Our men exhibited generally most admirable gallantry.

SATURDAY TO WEDNESDAY.

Friday's battle, then, had, on the whole, disappointed our hopes. The enemy had been found too strongly posted for us to carry his works, and all efforts to cross the Chickahominy at that point had been repelled. But there was no disposition to retire. Entrenching in position was the order of Saturday, and, accordingly, with whatever tools could be procured, if not with spades, then with anything else that would scoop, our men busily prosecuted the erection of temporary breastworks. In exposed positions, this work could only be carried on at night, the enemy's sharpshooters being very busy and pursuing men and officers with fatal dexterity of fire. Our own marksmen retorted wherever practicable, and desultory skirmishing resounded along the line all through the day. To appreciate the situation of the parties, it must be remembered that the hostile lines were separated, for long extents, only by distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The position of the corps remained substantially as on Friday. Artillery firing, also, was kept up occasionally, through the day, from both sides.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night the enemy made a fierce attack upon HANCOCK, WRIGHT, and SMITH, but, after a desperate struggle, and with severe loss, they were repulsed. The fighting at such short range may well be supposed destructive to the attacking party, and the enemy's loss is reported to

reach nearly a thousand. The object was probably a reconnaissance, the enemy being ill-disposed to allow us to approach to the distance of forty or fifty yards, without resistance. He withdrew his left, however, from BURNSIDE's front, leaving only a skirmish line near Bethesda Church, and concentrating a force at and below Bottom's Bridge, fortifying on both sides of the river.

Sunday, with its fervent heat, renewed the scenes of the preceding day. Our line kept close up to the Rebel entrenchments, and it was the part of prudence to keep quiet in the rifle-pits. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was constant, and, to many of our men, fatal. Staff officers and artillerymen were considerably exposed. The morning and noon were disturbed constantly by this desultory rattle of musketry. Meanwhile, entrenching went on, when practicable, and the face of the region was becoming greatly changed by the mounds and rifle pits, running in every direction. In the evening commissary supplies and reinforcements of troops arrived from White-House.

Just after dark the enemy made a fierce rush at SMYTH's brigade of GIBBON's Second division of HANCOCK's corps. The whole surface was covered by a dense fog, which must have reminded SMYTH's corps of the impenetrable mist of that "blue Monday," under cover of which BEAUREGARD made his slashing and successful attack on them while under General BUTLER's command in the Peninsula. This time, however, BEAUREGARD was not so successful. It was but a moment's run from his picket line to ours, but no sooner was the hostile motion perceived than the alarm was rapidly given, and GIBBON's men, springing to their arms, greeted their foe with a deadly hail of infantry fire. The struggle began and continued briskly, but in an hour was all over, the enemy retiring discomfited to his works, with a loss at that point as disproportionately great as ours of Friday. The speedy repulse administered under circumstances so favorable for attack, is worthy of praise. The fierce discharges of musketry were accompanied by the roar of artillery and cohorn mortars. The assault broke out first along the front of RUSSELL's division of the Sixth corps, and was here as gallantly checked. About the same time, BIRNEY moved his division from position in partial reserve to the left of BARLOW, and the extreme left of the line, to guard against flanking, SHERIDAN still holding the extreme left, on and beyond the road to Dispatch Station. While the engagement lasted, it was very fierce and impetuous. The enemy were so determined to surprise us that a part of them came creeping up to the entrenchments on hands and knees. The brigades adjoining the ones attacked, in both the Sixth and Second corps, kept up a heavy fire from their entrenchments.

Monday and Tuesday were like Sunday—with the deadly picket firing, the cautious manœuvring and change of disposition in brigades or larger bodies of troops, and the work of entrenching. On Monday afternoon, there was some unimportant artillery firing in front of LEDLIE's brigade of the Ninth corps, and also in front of GRIFFIN in the Fifth corps. On the left, according to official dispatches, a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of HANCOCK's advancing siege lines, but were quickly driven back with severe loss. At midnight, an attack—the fifth successive night assault of the rebels—was made on BURNSIDE, but handsomely repulsed.

The proximity of the lines since Friday, has left that day's battle-field disputed ground, and the men since killed and wounded have in a great measure been left on the field, the dead unburied, and the wounded suffering. The rifles of both parties have covered the ground, and kill any man bold enough to venture upon it. Accordingly, several letters have passed between General GRANT and LEE on this subject, and two flags have gone from the former to the latter; but with what results is not yet known.

The formation and position of our line, as well as those of the enemy's, remain pretty nearly as already described. But the Fifth corps has been detached from its former ground on the right centre, and moved out in rear and reserve, with intent, we should surmise, to be sent in on the left in the event of more fighting. The gap has necessitated, of course, the transfer of the Ninth, our extreme right, down to the post till lately occupied by the Fifth. As we lay aside the pen, the field of war looks more quiescent for a

moment, than at the close of any previous chapter in our record of the campaign.

FROM BERMUDA HUNDRED.

AFTER the departure of General SMITH, with his Eighteenth corps, General BUTLER drew his lines in a little closer, and has been perforce comparatively quiet. There has been more or less cannonading on either side, but it was principally "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The correspondents, indeed, at one time kept up a brisk daily fire of reports of "severe battles—the enemy repulsed with prodigious slaughter," but the news regularly followed that "in yesterday's engagement, nobody was hurt on either side." The gentlemen of the press down that way must have a care! That style of reporting has been patented for the "Department of the Gulf."

On May 30th and 31st the enemy made a powder-wasting demonstration against our lines, and also skirmished inefficiently on the latter day in the neighborhood of Spring Hill on the Appomattox opposite Point of Rocks, where General HINKS commands. General TERRY easily held the lines in front, and our artillery replied with considerable vigor and accuracy. The firing lasted with greater or less vigor during the day, but no assault was attempted by the enemy, though his troops were at one time pushed forward. Our gunboats added to the general roar of the day.

On the morning of Wednesday, June 1st, a heavy fire was opened on the right centre of our line, but was silenced in two hours, with a loss of only about thirty men on our side, nearly all of them wounded. On Wednesday night the enemy attacked again at the same point, it being the best for their purpose, and the firing continued some time, with slight loss. On Thursday again, the artillery firing was re-opened, still on our right and right centre, and a partial charge being made on our skirmish line, a number of our men were captured. Along the whole front, also, there was an attack, and our picket line was temporarily forced back here and there. The fighting was quite brisk on both sides. On the left, the 22d South Carolina charged our lines, but its colonel was killed, and a lieutenant with twenty or thirty men made prisoners. The Rebels were here repulsed with severe loss. Thursday's engagement was the principal event of the week. Our skirmish line was speedily reinforced and established, and since then all has been comparatively quiet.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE hasty dispatches from the West—which we gave last week, for what they were worth—outran the truth in their report that General SHERMAN had advanced as far as the Chattahoochee on his way to Atlanta. The latest reliable advices report him as still manœuvring for that position in face of earnest opposition on the part of JOHNSTON, who is reported by the Rebel papers to have at length reached the vicinity of the position which he has selected for the final passage at arms for the possession of Atlanta. On his retreat he has been able apparently to gather some additions to his force and shows a better disposition than heretofore to resist any further advance. To meet the flanking movement on Marietta by way of Dallas, the Rebels joined battle with General MCPHERSON near the latter place, on Thursday, the 26th ult., moving around to the Dallas and Marietta road to confront our lines, threatening their left flank and rear. On the morning of the 27th our right under MCPHERSON rested on Dallas, THOMAS, HOOKER and SCHOFIELD extending to the left and further toward the east. The Rebel position at the same time, as given by the Atlanta Appeal, was with their right resting on the road from Ackworth to Dallas, at a point about three miles northeast from New-Hope Church (New-Hope Church is some four miles north-east of Dallas), and from thence running nearly west toward Dallas. The position held by us was gained at the expense of a sharp fight on the 25th. On the 27th, taking advantage of the shifting of our lines, the Rebels made a succession of assaults at different points, but were unable to seriously disturb our lines, our troops defending themselves behind extemporized earthworks. On Saturday, the 28th of May, the fight was renewed and continued through the day. The accounts we receive of this engagement are too incomplete to enable us to give details. As was stated in the dispatch from Mr. STANTON

last week, the Rebels were driven back with heavy loss.

The intention of General SHERMAN was to attempt a movement by the left flank on the night of the 29th. This design was interfered with by an attack upon our right centre and right by the Rebels, who had learned of or suspected the contemplated movement. On the 1st of June, however, as the Secretary of War reports, MCPHERSON moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2d, SCHOFIELD and HOOKER, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward Marietta. At the same time STONEMAN's and GARRARD's cavalry were sent to Allatoona pass which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the pass, which was considered a formidable one. A later dispatch from General SHERMAN, dated June 4th, eight A. M., thirteen miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is now well around, covering all roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry has been in Ackworth, and occupies in force all the Allatoona pass.

The possession of the pass will enable General SHERMAN to shut the door against an attack from the rear, while he continues his advance into Georgia.

We have thus as will be seen, advanced by successive stages through the mountain region of Northern Georgia to the outlying peaks of the Blue Ridge, and beyond which lie the fertile plains of Central Georgia—the granary of the Confederacy. We may well believe the statement of the Rebel papers that JOHNSTON in spite of his retreats contemplates serious resistance here.

OTHER OPERATIONS.

FROM the Shenandoah we get news of a decided success achieved on the 5th of June by General HUNTER over General W. E. JONES, near Mount Crawford, about 12 miles beyond Staunton. General JONES was killed, and his successor was driven back to Waynesboro, to the mountains near Charlottesville. No particulars are given, but the enemy acknowledges a defeat.

Charleston is again looming up into prominence. Our forces are reported to be at Secessionville, seriously threatening Charleston. Not long since, it will be remembered, the iron-clads once more pounded at Sumter. Affairs in this direction will be under the able charge of Major-General FOSTER, who assumed command of the Department of the South on the 26th ult. The Navy tug-boat *Columbine* was captured on the 23d on the St. John's River, Florida, with two rifled guns and 26 men. The transport *Boston* was destroyed by the Rebels on the 25th on Ashepoo River, in the Hilton Head district.

Rebel guerrillas are very active in Southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, and annoy our boats on the rivers in those sections. General SHELBY captured Dardanelles on the 31st, taking 200 of our men. MARMADUKE also has taken artillery, transports and stores from us, and is blocking rivers. Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces. A serious raid by JOHN MORGAN, who has been hitherto unaccountably quiet, is now reported in Kentucky. On the whole, therefore, the Mississippi news is not encouraging. RHODDY's cavalry, however, have been defeated by Colonel LONG, in Alabama, and RHODDY is reported killed.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT had resigned his commission as Major-General of the Regular Army, to accept a nomination to the Presidency of the United States. FREMONT, it will be remembered, ranked second on the list of Major-Generals of the Regular Army. His resignation gives General HALLECK that rank, General MCLELLAN being first. For the vacant place the names of several eminent officers are suggested, but no appointment has as yet been made.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Major-General J. C. FREMONT, U. S. Army; Surgeon BARNARD BENST, U. S. Volunteers; Surgeon W. C. OTTERSON, U. S. Volunteers; Major T. E. WILLIAMS, Additional Paymaster; Captain C. C. GODDARD, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Captain C. C. SMITH, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant MOSES C. GREEN, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain P. R. FORNEY, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

MARSHAL PELISSIER.

AIMABLE-JEAN-JACQUES PELISSIER, the Duke of Malakoff, a gallant, resolute, and accomplished soldier, has just died in Algeria. He was born on the 6th of November, 1794, at Maromme, Lower-Seine, and was the son of a powder manufacturer. He was first put to school in Brussels, where he proved so apt a scholar and manifested so decided a taste for the profession of arms, that in 1814, he was entered at Saint Cyr, while NAPOLEON'S Empire was tottering under his feet. In 1818, Marshal GOUVION SAINT-CYR founded the Royal Staff corps, to be entered only after a severe examination. This PELISSIER passed, two years later got his brevet lieutenantcy, and to his great joy was permitted to make the Spanish campaign of 1823, as aide on General GRINDLER'S staff. His services procured him the cross of the Legion of Honor, and that of Saint Ferdinand. He became successively aide to Generals BOURKE, VALLIN, and LEDRU DES ESSARTS, and, at the close of 1826, joined the 13th line as Captain. In 1828, he set out with the Expeditionary corps of DURRIET to the Morea, and behaved very gallantly at the taking of the castle. Two years later he joined the Algeria expedition, took an active part in all the fighting of the campaign, and secured his majorship. In 1840, he was wounded in the fight at the Wood of Olives, and again in 1842 at Mescara. He was then promoted to a colonelcy, and commanded a brigade against the Sahara tribes. In 1846, he had charge of a column pursuing the Arabs, and then occurred the shocking affair of the grottoes of Dahra, which first gave him a European reputation. Having driven the enemy to the caves, they kept up a hot fire on his attempts to dislodge them. He accordingly procured fire wood, lighted it at the mouth of the grottoes, and, the enemy still refusing to surrender, smoked them to death, men, women and children, five hundred in number. A thrill of horror ran through Europe at the news, but PELISSIER'S government regarded the affair as creditable. It was an effectual way of subduing the tribe, and that was the point aimed at, though every living being of them should be destroyed in the process. PELISSIER'S answer to all reproaches was that he had acted like a soldier, and had obeyed orders. His own temperament, we must confess, however, was such that this slaughter would have moved his sensibilities very little, even if less justifiable. The comment of one French writer on this affair is almost amusingly characteristic of the Parisian mind. He says that Colonel PELISSIER'S treatment of the Arabs "astonished 'people by its novelty!'"

Thenceforth till the outbreak of the Crimean war PELISSIER continued to serve in Algeria, manifesting much skill in organizing and managing his department, and brilliant daring in the assault of Laghouat. NAPOLEON early recognizing his merits, hastened to place him in command of the First corps of the French Army, in the invasion of the Crimea, under CANROBERT. The management of the campaign having soon showed CANROBERT that PELISSIER was his superior in talent, he resigned in his favor, PELISSIER assuming command on the 16th of May, 1855. He carried the Mamelon Vert, experienced a defeat, but a defeat reflecting glory rather than shame, on the 18th of June, and, on the 7th and 8th of September, as we need not be reminded, stormed the Malakoff, and thus decided the fate of Sebastopol.

He was now made Marshal of France and Duke of Malakoff, and honors and wealth now poured upon him. Five years ago he headed the French Army which moved on Nancy, to guard against the war threatened in Germany, while another French army moved to the banks of the Mincio. The peace of Villafranca prevented further need of his army of observation, and accordingly the old warrior was appointed Governor-General of Algeria, the scene of his early career. Here he managed affairs with great skill and success. On the 23d of last May, he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died, leaving one daughter, his only child by his marriage in 1858 with Mlle. DE LA PANIEGA, to mourn his loss.

PELISSIER was a good specimen of the soldier, bluff, honest, straightforward, and of remarkable personal courage. The chief stain on his reputation is that of cruelty, induced by the affair with the people at Dahra. It must be confessed that there was something shocking in the results of that undertaking; but there is no little, again, to justify it, on the plea of orders, the plea of the necessity of securing success, and the plea of the worth of a terrible example. We find the French writers endeavoring, and not without some reason, to cite proof that PELISSIER possessed, after all, a tender spot in his soldier's heart. BAZANCOURT tells of the tears which fell freely from PELISSIER'S eyes as he stood at the grave of Bizot. Another incident, possible, but a little more apocryphal, is this:—At one time, in the Crimea, the Russians, under a flag, asked permission to get and bury their dead. It was refused, from the proximity of the hostile lines, and other reasons. But the officer commanding the skirmish lines, misunderstanding, allowed it. PELISSIER was very angry, but relented on hearing that a

wounded man had been found among the dead, and said that the saving of one life should compensate the error. The manners of PELISSIER were always brusque, not to call them brutal. He had little of the refinement and delicacy commonly attributed to Frenchmen, and was very poor at the rôle of courtier. His vanity, also, is usually represented to be very extravagant, and not less distinguishing than his rudeness and coarseness of manners. It was but too evident that Algeria, not Paris, was the place for the great PELISSIER. In his soldierly disposition to carry an important point, even at the sacrifice of many men, as evinced in the Crimea, PELISSIER somewhat resembles our own General GRANT. And the two, differing in most other respects, are not unlike in the attributes of personal courage and astonishing energy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—Paragraph 4, Army Regulations of 1861, arranges the order of rank in each grade between officers of the regular army. Par. 9 regulates the question of rank between officers of the same grade serving under State and United States commissions, and this paragraph is based upon 93th article of war. General Orders No. 23, A. G. O. of 1862, amends paragraph 9 by adding "except commissions issued by the President to officers of volunteer regiments, which will be considered the same as if issued by the Governors of States." General Orders No. 66, A. G. O. of 1862, declare that commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take rank in their respective grades from that date. Officers of the "United States Colored Troops" are mustered into service as other volunteer officers, and their rank must be decided according to provisions of G. O. 66 of 1862. Officers of the regular army and those of the volunteer forces appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are upon the same footing with each other in regard to rank, and among them questions of precedence must be settled as in paragraph 4, Army Regulations. The Colored troops are not virtually a part of the Regular Army. They are on the same footing as the Veteran Reserve corps and the State regiments. It would require an act of Congress to make the Colored troops or Veteran Reserves a part of the Regular Army.

"KAL."—I. It is not proper for a member of a court-martial, who dissents from the sentence imposed by a majority of the members, to protest in writing and attach his protest to the record. On the contrary, such action would be a direct violation of the oath taken by each member not to disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member, unless required to do so by a court of justice in due course of law. You have no more right to divulge your own vote or opinion than you have to divulge those of others. No fear of being placed "in a false light before the public" can excuse such action as you propose. If the votes or opinions of members are to be disclosed, fear or favor would soon destroy the purity of such tribunals. II. Grape is not used in field guns.

SEIDLER.—A person now in the military service who shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy: *Provided*, That such enlistment shall not be less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor less than one year. Not less than two years sea service will constitute an ordinary seaman, and not less than four an able seaman: in absence of other proof the applicant must make affidavit as to length of service he has seen at sea. It is the duty of every company commander to forward all applications made to him for transfer to the Navy by men of his company, together with the proof of their sea service, to the headquarters of the Army or department in which they are serving.

BROWN.—When a column by division, at a halt, is deployed, it is the company commander who gives the commands *Front*, and *Support Arms*.

WORCESTER.—General SCOTT was retired from active service on the full pay and allowances of his rank as Lieutenant-General.

L. E. N.—Captain RICHARD I. DODGE, 8th Infantry, is at present, we believe, the ranking captain of Regular Infantry. He stands as No. 27 in the last Army Register.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a late number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL you give a table showing the military force of the different States of Europe as published by the *Annuaire Encyclopédique* for 1863, which table opens with the respective figures for "Germany," followed by those of "Austria," "Prussia," &c. From this table it appears as if "Germany" on the one side, and "Austria," or "Prussia," on the other, were entirely disconnected military powers, and indeed, in occasionally conversing with Americans, I have found this idea quite prevalent. This is, however, an erroneous idea, for Germany is a union of thirty-two monarchical states and four free cities, with a Republican government. The Empire of Austria and Kingdom of Prussia, being the largest of the former, they, together, form the German Confederacy. Each single state has her own government, and they are entirely independent from each other as far as their interior government is concerned. As a European power, however, these thirty-two states and four cities are represented by the "German Diet," or the Parliament, which is constituted by delegates from each of the states—the number of votes being in proportion to the size and political importance of the respective states. The Diet is the highest tribunal for each and all of the thirty-six single Governments. If the "German" interests should be threatened by any of the other European powers, the Diet alone has to decide what steps shall be taken—whether the Confederacy shall go into war or not. In case of war, each state is ordered to put on a war footing a certain portion of its standing army, the "contingent" of the state, and these different contingents united into ten divisions, form the army of the German Diet. Several Provinces of Austria and Prussia do not be-

long to the Confederacy, and an aggression of any of these by a foreign power would not be considered as a question involving German interests. For that reason Austria alone, without the assistance of the German Diet, fought against France and Sardinia in the late Italian war: whilst the contingents of the several German states would have been called on, as soon as French or Sardinian troops had trespassed the boundaries of Tyrolia. This will, I think, give a general idea of the relation of the several German states to each other and to the entire Confederacy. Through it, also, the reader may be enabled to judge of the wrong position in which Austria and Prussia placed themselves by opposing the decision of the Diet in the Schleswig-Holstein question.

In regard to the table above referred to, I believe the following figures, taken from the "Hof Kalender of Gotha," may be relied on:

Germany, that is the German Confederacy, 44,061,834 inhabitants. Army, 600,000. Germany, inclusive provinces of Austria and Prussia not belonging to the Confederacy, 70,455,153 inhabitants.

	IN PEACE.	IN WAR.	CONTINGENT.
Armies of Austria,.....	298,703	632,013	155,037
Prussia,.....	212,649	622,866	153,769
Bavaria,.....	201,953	201,953	49,534
Great Britain,.....	218,187, inclusive militia, exclusive		
East India Army,.....			
France,.....	415,746	762,765	
Russia,.....	577,869 regulars, 275,000 irregular.		
On war footing, One Million.			
Switzerland,.....	179,730.		

M. E.

UNEQUAL TAXATION OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish to call your attention to the hardships worked upon all officers of the Army and Navy, and in fact all persons in the service of the Government, who have no income other than their salaries, by the Income Tax Law. By law we are entitled to a deduction of \$600, and of the amount actually paid for house rent, but we only receive credit from the Government for the \$600. The paymaster deducts \$50 per month and charges 3 per cent. on the balance without reference to what we must pay for house or room rent.

For example, in 1863 I paid \$500 for house rent, which results in my having been obliged to pay 3 per cent. tax on that amount, more than a person not in Government employ would have done who paid the same amount of house rent. If an officer is stationed where he gets commutation for quarters, the quartermaster deducts 3 per cent. from the whole amount, so that we never get the benefit accorded by law to those not paid by Government, unless we have other sources of income equal to amount of house rent, and on which 3 per cent. is not deducted before we receive it. Now, my income outside of pay, etc., is from interest on Railroad bonds, but 3 per cent. is deducted from the interest by law before I get it.

I say this merely to call the attention of our lawgivers to the injustice of debarring a portion of our citizens from privileges accorded by law to others. The evil could be corrected if the paymaster were allowed to credit us with our house rent, before deducting the tax.

WASHINGTON.

THE SIEGE OF DUPPEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your valuable paper of 7th of May contains a report on the capture of Duppel. There the brigade "Raven" is called an Austrian one. But General RAVEN is a Prussian general, and his brigade, during the siege, was composed of the R. Prussian 8th Regiment of Infantry (of the Braadenburg regiments, the first with the surname, Regiment of Body-Grenadiers), and of the Royal Prussian 18th Regiment of Infantry (of the Posen regiments the 1st). Both regiments properly belong respectively to the 9th and the 10th brigades of Infantry, both brigades forming the 5th division of Infantry, which, with the 6th division, makes up the 3d Prussian Army Corps, besides its Cavalry, Artillery, Pioneers and trains. General VON RAVEN, with his brigade, stormed redoubts No. 8 and 9; severely wounded in the leg, it was to be amputated. The Prussian brigade "Von Caastein" took redoubt No. 7 by storm, and in the same way the new entrenchments of the second line between the first line of fortifications, and those composing the Tête-du-pont. Only redoubt No. 10 was compelled, by portions of the brigade Von Raven and of the Prussian brigade "Schmod," to surrender by capitulation.

There were engaged in the siege of Duppel no Austrian troops at all. Undoubtedly they would have done as well as the Prussians did, but the latter had their arsenals and dépôts nearer, and so it was quite natural that they were to execute the whole siege operations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18th, 1864.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the correspondence on ordnance, page 650, issue of the 21st ult., a mistake occurs in the reading of the second line—instead of reading that the experiments described below "were intended to prove that the destructive power of gunpowder is far from being fully utilized," &c., it should read, that those experiments seem "to prove" this. The experiments were undertaken with no pre-conceived views on the subject, but to test the invention described. The results do seem to show in regard to firing shaft projectiles, that greater penetration can be realized than has been, and that this may be accomplished with a piece equally well adapted to firing round shot and shell.

B.

THE total number of Rebel prisoners captured in the late battles as reported to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, to June 4th, is about 9,000 450 of whom are officers.

THE Senate Military Committee have under consideration the question of reorganizing the Invalid Corps. They will make a thorough investigation of many complaints which have been made against this corps on the ground of its inefficiency &c.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

[From the London Times, May 25.]

THE details of the great battles in America are calculated rather to enhance than diminish the sensation with which the telegrams were received. There has been no exaggeration, no overstrained description of the conflicts or the carnage. If, indeed, it be recollected that even the long reports of furious fighting, which we yesterday published, still leave two days of sanguinary action unaccounted for, it must be allowed that war has never come before us in a shape so appalling. Perhaps the Americans may be proud of the preeminence, but they have certainly fought more desperately, for a longer time, and with more dreadful slaughter than any nation before them. It would not be impossible to match the results of any one day's battle with stories from the wars of the Old World; but never, we should think, in the history of man, were five such battles as these compressed into six successive days. It is hard to conceive how nature could have supported the exhaustion and the strain. We have been told that after a single day's hard fighting the lassitude and reaction in even a victorious army are such that any fresh force might snatch its laurels from it; whereas here are two armies hotly engaged in the work of slaughter from the morning of Thursday till the night of Tuesday with scarcely the intermission of an hour. On every day except Saturday there was a pitched battle, contested with the utmost fury; and even Saturday was devoted to marching and fighting on the march. Nor were these prodigious operations divided among immense numbers brought into action by relays. Neither army numbered apparently over one hundred thousand men, and of these every man seemed to have been engaged in every battle. Indeed, we are expressly told that the Federal "reserves" were brought up on the very first day.

The desperate ferocity of the fighting may be inferred from the fact now reported that the slaughter was produced without the aid of artillery. No rifled guns or murderous shells did execution among crowded masses. The great battle of Friday, which is said to have cost the Federals alone upward of 10,000 men, was a hand-to-hand fight. The Confederates were posted in the well-known woods in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, where Hooker once received so bloody a repulse, and so dense was the thicket that cannon could not come into play. Regiment against regiment, and man against man, the combatants fired and hacked at each other in this tangled wilderness till night closed in; and an intercepted report from General Lee actually tells us that on his side, the heaviest loss was in men killed outright, and that he had comparatively few wounded. If this be a correct version of the dispatch, it gives a more impressive idea of the fury of the conflict than any other of the incidents reported. It is clear, indeed, that whatever may be said of the composition of the Northern armies, and of their inferiority in this respect to the patriot legions of the South, they have fought in this campaign with a valor as obstinate as that of their enemies. No more indifferent or disaffected mercenaries could have been led from a battle like that at Wilderness to three more such battles at Spottsylvania. Be the impulse what it may, the Federals are fighting in stern reality, and with a spirit as resolute as that of their adversaries.

Except that General Lee more than once surprised the Federals with a sudden attack in mass, and that his positions were always occupied with admirable skill, there appears to have been little display of strategy. On Thursday Lee attacked, and with a result which at one moment looked very like success. On Friday Grant attacked, and Lee repulsed him. On Sunday and Monday Grant attacked again, with no better result; on Tuesday Lee appears to have been once more the assailant. But in all these battles there was more fighting than manoeuvring, and more loss than result. Now that the outlines of the earlier telegrams have been filled up by detailed reports, the contest appears even more indecisive and the issue more obscure than before. For the Confederates, it may be said that they have never actually lost a battle. On the first day Lee only failed to inflict a complete defeat on the advancing Federals. On the second day he himself claimed the victory, and his enemies hardly denied it. On the fourth and fifth days he repulsed every attack, and held his position; while on the sixth day he was strong enough and confident enough to refuse his adversary the respite he desired. As we are told, on the authority of Secretary STANTON himself, that Grant did not design to renew the attack on Tuesday, whereas we know that the fighting on that day was the most desperate of all, it follows that the battle must have been provoked by Lee, so that as the curtain falls on this first act of the dreadful drama the Confederates are assuming the offensive, and compelling the Northern General to fight against his will. For the Federals it may be fairly claimed that if they have not won a battle, they have twice gained some of the results of victory. They sustained the attacks of the Confederates on the first day so successfully that they themselves were able to become the assailants the day after, and if they failed to dislodge the enemy from his position, they saw him voluntarily retire from it after the fight was done. They attacked him again at Spottsylvania in his third position, and against those lines and defences their whole force has hitherto been hurled in vain. Yet for all this, Grant, though he cannot get on, has not been compelled to fall back, and as he stands he is actually twenty miles on the road to Richmond.

With valor and obstinacy so evenly balanced, it may seem as if the issue would be decided by resources and endurance. That, indeed, has always been a favorite belief among the Northern people; but we see few signs of such a result. One of the Federal reports of the second day's battle says that in the Northern army men cried to each other, "The rebels can't endure another such day, and we can." But the "rebels" did endure two more such days, and after enduring them, fell again upon their antagonists, and forced them to yet another battle. Still the exhaustion on both sides must be terrible. It is reasonable to conjecture that the Confederates, receiving in position, and behind defences, the attacks of the Federals, may have suffered less than their enemies, but they have, perhaps, fewer troops in reserve. All we know, however, of this question is that, notwithstanding the smaller population of the Southern States, their armies have never yet been found

wanting in strength sufficient for the occasion. Wherever a Federal force advanced, whether in Virginia or in Texas, in Tennessee or in Louisiana, there a Confederate force equal to the encounter has always been found. After all the prophecies of Southern exhaustion this result has invariably been experienced, and it is even more manifest in this fourth year of the war than it was in the first. We certainly do wonder how six millions can make such head against twenty millions, but the thing has been done. We can no more speculate on the "exhaustion" of the South than its submission or its repentance.

It is remarkable that in all the battles of this civil war the original estimate of the losses suffered by the contending armies has at least been verified. It was supposed at first that the transatlantic propensity to exaggeration might have magnified these ominous figures, but the statements were invariably confirmed; and when, therefore, we are told on the present occasion, that Grant, who opened the campaign on the morning of the 5th with 100,000 men, had lost 10,000 of this number by the night of the 10th, we cannot altogether refuse to believe the tale. We may, indeed, ask ourselves what State or people could sustain such warfare, but we have no right to discredit the report. More directly, too, we may inquire in what condition or with what forces he can expect to appear before Richmond, even in the event of his success, if this is the cost of the two first stages of the journey. Yet we think it probable that even the last furious onslaught of Lee on the 10th may not have deterred him from renewing the attack on one of the following days. He (Grant) has stamped a new character on the tactics of the Federals. No other General would either have advanced upon Wilderness after the severe battle of the 5th, or followed up an almost victorious though retiring enemy after the still harder fighting on the 6th. None but he, again, would have attacked his adversary so resolutely on the 8th and on the 9th, or held his ground so tenaciously in spite of failure. Under his command the Army of the Potomac has achieved in invading Virginia an amount of success never achieved before, except in repelling invasion. The Confederate forces were once arrested by McCLELLAN and once by MEADE, but that was when they thought to carry war into Northern Territory. Grant alone has done more than this. He has advanced toward Richmond, and though he has made but little way, and has lost half his army, he has not been driven back. Whether his position can be retained, or his success improved, is a question which the next mail will resolve for us.

RAILWAYS IN WARFARE.

CAPTAIN H. W. TYLER, R. E., lately read a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution of England, on the interesting subject of "Railways Strategically Considered."

Captain TYLER commenced his lecture with the observation that an eminent soldier of the last century, Marshal SAXE, asserted that legs are of more value than arms in war. Other writers express the same idea in saying that the whole secret of war consists in marching, and that successful battles are won before they are fought. Strategy is simply the art of moving military forces to the best advantage on the theatre of war. The objects to be attained in the practice of it during a campaign, as well as in the practice of tactics during a battle, are, first, to be superior at the proper time and at the decisive moment, and, secondly, to threaten the communications of an enemy without exposing your own. Setting aside political considerations, war from beginning to end is a question of communications; and railways, from the facilities which they afford for the movement of troops and the transport of supplies, are destined to become more and more important in a military sense. In England alone there are upwards of 12,000 miles of railway, and about 113,000 miles altogether in the world.

On a well-made railway, with a double line of rails, he calculated that a field battery of artillery would take forty-five minutes to load and forty-five minutes to unload, and that it would require on the narrow-gauge lines six carriages, 20 trucks and break-vans, and 57 horse-boxes, making altogether 83 vehicles. A regiment of cavalry of 400 horses and 500 men, with baggage and forage, would require 135 horse-boxes and 25 other vehicles, and might on a level line be taken in four trains. An Army corps consisting of two brigades, of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one field battery in each, would thus be conveyed in sixteen trains. He next referred to the leading features of the last Italian campaign of 1859, and pointed out how the railways from Alessandria to Vercelli, Novara and Milan, had been most advantageously used by the French during their celebrated flank movement, which resulted in forcing General GUYLLAI materially to alter the disposition of his troops; though had he been aware of the movement in time, he might have struck such a blow at the French as to have changed the face of the campaign, perhaps even the issue of the war. The necessity of having information at the earliest possible moment increases in proportion to the rapidity with which an attack may be made or a position gained; and as railways come more into use for military purposes, so should the intelligence department of an army be more carefully organized, and its functions be more efficiently performed. The French owed much of their advantage in this part of the campaign to the way in which they utilized the railways for their disposal. They were enabled, first, to convey reinforcements to General FOREY when he was engaged at Montebello, and afterwards to move rapidly northwards, and by a circuitous route towards Milan, with a secrecy, facility and rapidity that would otherwise have been impossible, the railway bridges giving them important assistance in crossing various streams and rivers. Again, the railway proved useful to them during the battle of Magenta. It enabled them to bring up reinforcements; a railway embankment served them for a breastwork, a railway excavation for rifle-pits, a railway fence for palisading, and a railway station for a block house at the most critical part of the fight.

To pass to another theatre of war, America: There the railways and rivers, in consequence of the distances to be traversed and the indifferent character of the roads, became of paramount importance in a military point of view. A line of railway is in many cases the only practicable means of communication and transport for moving an army, as well as supplying it with stores and provisions, munitions and reinforcements. It becomes itself an object of attack.

Expeditions are undertaken for tearing up rails, burning wooden sleepers and timber beams, for capturing and destroying engines, carriages and trucks, and for rendering a railway temporarily useless. Battles are fought for the possession of junctions, and those junctions for strategical reasons are of the first importance. In consequence of the want of rails for renewals, and of sufficient engines and other rolling stock, the Southerners have labored under serious difficulties of transport, and without the railways they could not have carried on the war on a large scale or with success. Railways have been their principal allies; they have formed the key by which almost all their inland operations are to be understood. The lines of railway have determined the site of all their positions, just as the great rivers, on the other hand, have necessarily been followed by the Northerners in their aggressive operations. No great Northern Army has been able to maintain itself for any length of time more than a day's march from the sea or a great river; and no great Confederate Army has been able to remain far away from a line of railway. Over and over again they have been unable, from want of railway communication close at hand, to bring up ammunition, either to continue a battle or to follow up a victory. The battle of Bull's Run was fought for the possession of the Manassas Junction. The unexpected return of "Stonewall" JACKSON by railway from the head of the Shenandoah Valley contributed more than anything else to the defeat of General McCLELLAN at the Chickahominy; it formed, perhaps, the most interesting and instructive episode in the war.

Captain TYLER also referred to the campaigns in Tennessee and on the Mississippi, and showed how the various operations had been influenced by the use of railway communication, and he then drew the following conclusions from a review of the whole subject:—First, that railways may, when available, be often used with great advantage on the theatre of war, as an auxiliary means of moving troops, and as a principal means of supplying them. Secondly, that railways are more quickly and easily destroyed, and more readily repaired in a temporary manner, when the necessary materials are at hand, than common roads. Thirdly, that a single line of railway in good order, and furnished with a proper proportion of sidings and crossing-places and rolling stock, is sufficient for the ordinary supply of any army in the field. Fourthly, railways constructed with a view to strategical purposes, and intended for a conveyance of troops, should be laid with a double line of rails. Fifthly, the commander should in no case rely upon a railway for communications with his base of operations in a hostile country, and should not rely too much on a long line of railway subject to an attack from the enemy in any country. Sixthly, railways may be employed to much greater advantage in defensive than in offensive warfare. Railway junctions will then become strategical positions of the greatest importance. It is very plain that as railways increase in number, and come into common use in military operations, so it will become more desirable that every soldier in the army should be able to assist in destroying or repairing them. In previous lectures he had pointed out that the use of the spade in warfare will necessarily increase with the common employment and a growing efficiency in the use of rifled weapons, and he would now add that the use of railways in war may render it still more desirable that every soldier should be trained to be more or less of an engineer.

A DISASTROUS collision between the United States steamer *Poconthos* and the steam transport *City of Bath* took place off Cape May on the evening of the 1st inst. The *City of Bath* had left New York on the morning of the same day, bound to Washington, D. C. At 11:50 p. m. she made a steamer's light ahead; put her helm a port to clear her; at the same time the *Poconthos*'s helm was put to starboard, and the two boats came together, the *City of Bath* striking the *Poconthos* abaft the fore rigging. The *City of Bath* then backed off, leaking badly; cargo was thrown overboard, and leak stopped. The *Poconthos* was badly damaged, and soon began to sink. The three life boats were lowered, and such of the passengers and crew as were saved got aboard the *City of Bath* and was kindly and hospitably treated. In about half an hour after the collision, the *Poconthos* sunk, and about forty of the passengers and crew were lost. The *City of Bath*, although injured and leaking badly, reached New York on the 2d inst.

The *Poconthos* left New Orleans on the 24th of May last for New York, having on board 32 officers and crew, and 9 cabin and 60 steerage passengers, in all 101 persons. The steerage passengers were composed mostly of sick and wounded soldiers, either on furlough or discharged from the service, from the Department of the Gulf. The ship was in charge of Captain SAMUEL BAXTER, acting in place of Captain JOHN BAXTER, who was on board, but unable to discharge his duties as captain, by reason of sickness, and the acting captain was put in charge of the vessel at New Orleans by the Chief Quartermaster there, at the request of Captain JOHN BAXTER, who is amongst the lost.

As an illustration of the sort of stuff that is sent abroad to affect public opinion, we quote the following from the last letter of "Manhattan," to the *London Herald*. The letter is dated May 10, and at 6 o'clock, p. m. He says:

"I open my letter to give you full confirmation of the item from the *Tribune* correspondent, about an impending battle. Mr. George Henriquez, President of the Board of Brokers, has a private dispatch from a relative, who is on Grant's staff. He telegraphs that Grant has been driven back on Monday to the Rapidan, and that the bridges in his rear have all been destroyed by the rebel cavalry. He says that another battle will probably be fought to-day, and that the two armies are face to face, Lee having been joined by Beauregard, with 45,000 fresh men. This is authentic, and will be found true."

A Mass Meeting to express, first, the public appreciation of the services of Lieutenant-General Grant and their faith in him as a military leader, and second, to encourage enlistments, was held at Union Square, New York, on Saturday last. Speeches were made by prominent gentlemen, and a series of resolutions, recognizing the obligations due to General Grant, to General SHERMAN and to the American Navy, was unanimously passed.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Thursday, June 2d, the Committee on Pensions were instructed to report whether further legislation is necessary to provide suitable relief for the widows and children of colored soldiers massacred at Fort Pillow. The joint resolution providing relief for the double-ender gunboat contractors was discussed for some time, and laid over. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY, of Red River engineering fame, was adopted, after the portion relative to the medal had been stricken out.

On Friday, June 3d, Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill establishing a Navy Yard at New London. Mr. WILSON presented a petition setting forth that a great many disasters in our army result from the use of intoxicating drinks, and asking for some remedy from Congress. Laid on the table.

On Saturday, June 4th, the House bill to pay the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Ohio Volunteer Militia, for the time they were actually in the service, without regard to irregularity in the muster, was passed.

On Monday, June 6th, the Revenue Act being discussed, an amendment of Mr. DAVIS, providing that no part of the revenue derived under the act shall be applied to the payment of negro troops, was rejected after calling out some discussion as to the character of those troops.

On Wednesday, June 8th, a communication was received from the PRESIDENT, enclosing letters from the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal-General, urging a repeal of the clause of the Enrollment act whereby drafted men are exempted from military service on payment of three hundred dollars, whereupon Mr. WILSON called up the bill, heretofore reported by the Military Committee, designed to meet the views of the authorities on this point. Some debate ensued, but without taking action on the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On Thursday, June 2d, the House passed the Senate bill to compensate the petty officers and seamen on the gunboat *De Kalb*, which was destroyed, for the loss of clothing, and also the Senate bill authorizing an honorable discharge to firemen and coal-heavers in the Naval service, the same as granted to seamen.

On Friday, June 3d, Mr. WASHBURN'S bill authorizing the sale of the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and the purchase with the proceeds of a more healthy and retired location, was passed.

On Monday, June 6th, the bill to punish guerrillas was passed, after considerable discussion, 72 to 27. The Senate bill of thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY was also passed.

On Tuesday, June 7th, a resolution was adopted requesting President LINCOLN to transmit to the House all the evidence of General S. B. CURTIS, before the commission of which General McDOWELL was President, in relation to cotton transactions.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THERE are now four hundred and fifty-six Paymasters in the Army, including forty recently appointed.

MAJOR-General Hurlburt, formerly in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, has arrived in Washington.

DR. Gideon F. Barstow, Contract Surgeon at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, died very suddenly at that post on the 5th. The cause is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

LIEUTENANT James H. Merryman, United States revenue service, has been assigned to the command of the revenue steamer *Ashuelot*, now in New York harbor.

THE Court-martial in the case of Captain G. W. Alexander, First Michigan Cavalry, has adjourned, fully acquitting that officer on all charges preferred against him.

MAJOR-General Foster assumed command of the Department of the South on the 26th ultimo. Brigadier-General Hatch was assigned to the command of the Hilton Head district.

MAJOR J. T. Kennedy, 3d New York Artillery, and Superintendent of Recruiting Service, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of North Carolina.

A GENERAL order from the War Department, just issued, commutes the sentence passed by courts-martial upon deserters, to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas, Florida, during the war.

By order of Major-General Butler, Brigadier-General G. F. Shepley has been placed in command of the District of Eastern Virginia, comprising Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

CAPTAIN Kip and Dr. Dubois, late of the artillery reserve, have reported for duty on the staff of Major-General Sheridan; also Captain O'Keefe, formerly upon the staff of the late Major-General Butord.

CAPTAIN Jacob T. Adams, late of Dorchester County, Md., has been tried by a Military Commission and sentenced to three years in the Albany Penitentiary for violation of the laws of war in conveying goods, contraband of war, and information.

COLONEL H. L. Abbot, First Conn. Artillery (Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers), has been announced by Major-General Gillmore, as Acting Chief Engineer of the line of entrenchments. First Lieutenant J. M. Barnard, 24th Mass. Volunteers is announced as acting Aide de Camp to the Major-General Commanding.

THE following named officers have been detailed by the Secretary of War, to represent the Medical Department United States Army, at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets in New York city:—Surgeons Charles S. Tripler and Horace Wirtz, U. S. Army; Thomas Antisell and Christopher C. Cox, U. S. Volunteers.

CAPT. J. C. Putnam, of the First Regiment Veteran Reserve corps, Chief of the Military Detectives and Patrols at headquarters of the Military District of Washington, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Capt. Henry A. Schetz, relieved.

By command of Major-General Schofield, Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Bascom, Assistant-Adjutant-General, has been assigned to duty in charge of the Assistant-Adjutant-General's office, at Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tennessee.

SECOND Lieutenant Philip A. J. Russell, First Infantry California Volunteers has been dismissed the service, and is to be forever disqualified, after the promulgation of his sentence, from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States. Captain R. N. Conwell, Second Mass. Artillery, has been dismissed the service.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following list of casualties amongst officers of the 11th Marine Volunteers, with General BUTLER in the fight of June 2d: Wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Spofford, leg, seriously; Lieutenant L. E. Newcomb, neck and shoulder, serious; Lieutenant JAMES H. THOMPSON, leg, serious. Missing, Captain A. G. MUGGETT.

CHAPLAIN A. Gregory, U. S. A., who has been on duty some time past at the U. S. General Hospital in Covington, Ky., has been arrested and summoned to appear before a General Court Martial now in session at Lexington, to answer charges preferred against him for selling to enlisted men in the hospital donations received by him from the U. S. Christian Commission.

By order of Major-General Hunter, Lieut. James W. Dunnington, 12th West Virginia Infantry, has been dishonorably dismissed the service, it having been proven that he, directly after entering the fight, disgracefully deserted his command at the late battle at Newmarket, Va., May 15th, 1864, remaining absent during the remainder of the engagement, and not rejoining his company and regiment until about noon of the following day, near Woodstock, Va.

CAPTAIN Fisk, the Commandant of two expeditions north overland to the Mountains and the Pacific, is again under orders to escort emigrants to the gold fields of Montana, and will probably take the route he has recommended via the Yellow-Stone River, &c. The rendezvous for emigrants will probably be at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and the expedition will move from that point about the 1st of July.

THE following have been appointed midshipmen at the Naval Academy by the President:—Raymond R. Rogers, son of Commander C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy; Richard Wainwright, son of the late Commander Richard Wainwright, United States Navy; William M. Berryman, son of Lieutenant O. H. Berryman, United States Navy; the inventor of deep-sea-sounding apparatus; F. H. McArthur, son of the late Lieut. W. P. McArthur, U. S. N.; Frederick B. Oakley, son of Major Thomas B. Oakley, United States Volunteers; Louis Asmunn, son of the late Purser Asmunn, United States Navy; Randall Williams, son of Acting Master C. P. Williams, United States Navy; C. H. Venable, son of Gunner T. P. Venable, United States Navy; Gustavus G. Guild, son of Acting Assistant Paymaster C. M. Guild, United States Navy. The enlisted boys appointed by the President as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, are William E. Bladen, on board the United States steamer *Ottawa*; Ellwood H. Hipple, on board the *Metacomb*; John Frederic Fuller, on board the iron-clad *Roonoke*.

AN Army correspondent gives a new word which has lately been coined and which is synonymous with "gobble" and with "skedaddle," and is used for any other word and for want of any other word. He says: "A corps staff officer dismounted near me a moment ago. I inquired where he had been riding. He informed me that he had been sent out on a general 'scyugle'; that he had 'scyugled' along the front, where the Johnnies 'scyugled' a bullet through his clothes; that on his return he 'scyugled' an ice-house; that he should 'scyugle' his servant, who, by the way, had just 'scyugled' three fat chickens, for a supply of ice; that after he had 'scyugled' his dinner he proposed to 'scyugle' a nap—and closed by asking how I 'scyugled.' The correspondent claims that this new word, like "skedaddle," is classical and is derived from two Greek words. In the absence of our Liddell and Scott, we appeal to our readers.

ONE of the Potomac Army correspondents writes:—The rank and file have a pretty good appreciation of the strategy of the campaign. They understand that it has been a series of splendid flank movements, and "flanking" has become a current joke with which to account for everything from a night march to the capture of a sheep or a pig. A poor fellow, terribly wounded, yesterday, said he saw the shell coming, "but hadn't time to flank it." And he enjoyed his joke with a smile and a chuckle, when his quick eye had sought and found appreciation among the bystanders. The shell had "flanked" him, by taking off an arm.

By order of Major-General Banks Col. Lewis M. Peck, 173d New York Vols., has been dishonorably dismissed the service, for that he preceded his regiment to the rear at the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; that he did not make proper attempts to rally his regiment while in confusion; that he was not with his regimental colors, or with those of his men who were rallied around them when they advanced against the enemy; that at this time, i. e. of advance upon the enemy, he was going to the rear without permission or authority, and alone, and that he did not rejoin his command until 2 o'clock p. m. of the 10th of April, being absent and from the colors of his regiment about twenty hours without authority. The Colonel, the order adds, is hereby dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States for misbehavior before the enemy, subject to the approval of the President.

A 15-inch Ward gun, lately cast at the Ward Ordnance Works, near Trenton, N. J., was last Saturday subjected to so severe a test as to completely destroy the weapon. The charge consisted of 80 pounds of quick-burning powder, the cartridge was 15 inches in diameter by 151 in length, the ball a solid double shot fifteen inches by twenty-four. The gun was fired about dusk, and caused an explosion by which many in the city, at the distance of two miles, were much alarmed; when the clouds of smoke and gravel subsided, it was found that the gun had been blown

to fragments, one piece of about 15,000 lbs. weight being hurled a distance of about 200 feet. The gun was 13 feet in length, over six feet in exterior diameter, and weighed over 46,000 pounds.

THE Richmond *Sentinel* of May 31st, finds Grant a mystery: "It is time for us all to cease speculations as to Grant's movements and attend to the facts. He has been offering fight when we thought he was retreating, and retreating when we thought he was offering fight; he has been advancing when he was whipped, and heading up stream when he had every reason to hurry down. He has gone by the rule of military contrariness, and has always disappointed us whenever we supposed that he was acting sensibly or consistently with himself. We suppose that he has come to the final fight at last; though, warned by experience, we express the opinion with becoming doubt."

THE rations allowed prisoners of war, have been modified by the War Department. They will consist hereafter as follows:—Ten ounces pork, or bacon, (in lieu of fresh beef;) fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour, or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, fourteen, and corn meal sixteen ounces, (in lieu of soft bread) to one hundred rations of beans or peas, twelve-and-a-half pounds, or eight pounds rice or hominy, four pounds soap, three quarts of vinegar, three and three-quarter pounds salt, fifteen pounds potatoes. Sugar, coffee and tea will be issued only to the sick and wounded, on the recommendation of the Surgeon in charge. The savings in the difference between the above and the regular army rations, form the "Prison Fund."

MEDICAL Inspector Hamlin says that the statistics of the hospitals of the Department of Washington, for the last year show remarkable results. The rate of mortality is less than four per cent., while the splendid hospitals of London exhibit a mortality of more than nine per cent., and those of Paris more than ten per cent. In the hospitals of the Bosphorus during the Crimean war, the death rate was twenty per cent., and in those on the Crimea the rate was over fourteen per cent.

THE House Military Committee, at a late session, took up the House bill as amended by the Senate equalizing the pay of soldiers. Most of the Senate amendments were agreed to, including that establishing a new bureau in the War Department, to be called the bureau of Military Justice. The bill provides that the chief of the Bureau shall have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General. The committee also agreed to fix the pay of Paymaster's clerks at \$1,200 per annum and rations.

DURING the month of May there were settled at the Fourth Auditor's office twenty-six hundred and twenty-eight claims for prize money, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. New lists for distribution, amounting to \$772,400, were received during the same time.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FORTY SEVENTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
June 2, 1864—2:30 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated this morning, June 2, at Bethesda Church, 7 o'clock A. M., has just been received. It states that:—Yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harbor, by the Sixth Corps, and the troops under SMITH, WARREN, EADY and HANCOCK being held in readiness to advance, in their respective fronts. The attack was made with spirit about 5 P. M., continuing until after dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the Sixth Corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of SMITH. The latter, however, were commanded in the rear, which made those carried untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every instance. Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed."

No dispatches from any other quarter have reached the Department to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORTY-EIGHTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
June 3—10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch dated yesterday at 7 1/2 P. M., has this evening been received from General Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1, McPherson moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2, Schofield and Hooker, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward toward Maricotta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garrard's cavalry were sent to Allatoona Pass, which they reached and held possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured the Pass, which was considered a formidable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch as in progress which are not proper now for publication.

Nothing has been heard from General Grant since his dispatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Telegraph communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday evening and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORTY-NINTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from General Grant's headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday, at 4:30 o'clock A. M., General Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

"We assaulted at 4:30 A. M., driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge."

Another later official report, not from General Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about three thousand. The following officers are among the killed:

Colonel Hassell, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin.
Colonel Porter, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.
Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York.

Among the wounded are General R. O. Tyler—seriously—will probably lose a foot; Colonel McMahon, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New York; Colonel Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts—probably mortally, and Colonel Brooke, Fifty third Pennsylvania.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTIETH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 5—1 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated 8:30 o'clock last night has been received. It states that about 7 P. M. yesterday, (Friday, 3d of June,) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade, Gibbons'

vision. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unavailingly repulsed. Smith's losses were considerable. At 6 P. M., Wilson, with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of the Rebel army, which Lee had thrown around to the rear of a brigade of the Union army, and after a sharp but short conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle-pits in confusion. He took a few rebel cavalry.

During these fights he lost several officers, among them Colonel Preston, First Vermont Cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Eighth New York Cavalry, seriously wounded; General Stannard, serving in the operations around Cold Harbor, was seriously wounded yesterday (Friday). Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days' operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, 7,000. This morning, (Saturday, June 4), the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

General Sherman, in command of 5,000 men, arrived here yesterday, having marched from Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues uninterrupted.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, June 4, 8 A. M., giving all roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry has been in Ackworth, and occupies in force all the Atlanta Pass. No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 6-7 P. M.

Major-General Dix: We have dispatches from General Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, and were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Antietam, at Bottom Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday afternoon, June 5, 3:30 o'clock, at Atlanta Creek, states that "the enemy, discovering us marching off, General McPherson, abandoned his position last night, and General Thomas is moving to-day for Ackworth. The examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them." The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 6-10 P. M.

To Major-General Dix: Dispatches have been received from General Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the disposition of corps and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports, from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state, all needed supplies are on hand, and waggons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon, to-day, at Ackworth, says: "I am now on the railroad at Ackworth station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7-10:15 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated 9 o'clock this morning, have been received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight, and successfully repulsed. On the preceding afternoon, a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. Nine of the party were captured, and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and the wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts "for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory."

Two Rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering General Lee's letter until after the hour he had named had expired. General Grant has notified General Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FOURTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8-12 M.

To Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday afternoon, at 3:05 P. M., reports that all has been very quiet to-day. No casualties are reported.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Ackworth, yesterday evening, 6:30 P. M., says: "I have been to Atlanta Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the last, or most eastern spur of the Alleghenies. It now becomes as useful to us as it was to the enemy, being easily defended from either direction. The roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are large and good, and the country more open."

Details of the position of our troops and contemplated movements are given, but are not needed for public information.

The dispatch further states that "the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw."

Dispatches from General Canby, dated June 3, have been received, which report satisfactory progress in the organization of his command.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-FIFTH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8-1:45 P. M.

Major-General Dix:

A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at General Grant's headquarters, dated last night at 8:30 P. M., announces a victory by General Hunter over the Rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General Jones was killed on the battle-field. The dispatch is as follows:

"The Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter twelve miles beyond Staunton, Virginia. General Jones was killed on the field. His successor retired to Waylesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton."

"The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by General Hunter."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FIFTY-SIXTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 8, 1864.

Major-General Dix:

General Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following dispatch just received from General Hunter:

"All is quiet on my line. The Richmond papers of June 7 give intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford between General Hunter and General Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, the rebel commander, was killed. Staunton was afterward occupied by the Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

We continue an alphabetical list of casualties amongst officers, and would again ask that such errors as may occur in it may be referred to the lack of official reports.

KILLED.

Anderson, Colonel 92 N Y
Baker, H. Lieutenant 2 Vt
Bark, J. W. Lieutenant 81 N Y
Boyd, John, Lieutenant 25 Pa
Coombs, J. H. Captain 5 Wis
Cram, B. F. Lieutenant 5 Wis
Crawford, R. Lieutenant 81 Pa
Crescent, Captain 46 Pa
Cray, J. L. Captain 93 N Y
Converse, M. Lieutenant 25 Mass
Carleton, Lieutenant — Mass
Crisp, Captain 34 Ohio
Dudley, Lieutenant 183 Pa
Dailey, Lieutenant 25 Mass
Drake, Colonel, 2d brig, Devins' div
Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant
Fagan, Edward, co B
Frost, E. B. Captain 10 Vt
Goodwin, Captain 5 N Y
Hillman, Lieutenant 100 Pa, A. A. D. C.
Horton, Captain 122 N Y
Hill, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Hutchinson, A. B. Captain 49 Pa
Hannum, J. T. Adjutant 96 Pa
Humes, G. C. Lieutenant 119 Pa
Haskell, Colonel 36 Wis
Hansen, Major 183 Pa
Hubbell, W. W. Major 62 N Y
Johnson, J. Lieutenant 23 Pa
Kellogg, Colonel 2d Ct H A
Kellogg, E. S. Lieutenant 2d Ct H A
Kline, John, Captain
Kane, P. Captain
Libby, Lieutenant — Mass
Lamont, Frank, Lieutenant 121 N Y
McConth, Colonel 169 N Y
Miller, H. C. Lieutenant 3 Vt
Martin, J. Captain 81 N Y
Morris, O. H. Colonel 69 N Y
Austin, J. S. Colonel 72 N Y
Atwell, R. D. Adjutant 35 Wis
Ellendorf, Adjutant 169 N Y
Abbey, E. B. Lieutenant 169 N Y
Allen, J. H. Captain 169 N Y
Adams, C. M. Lieutenant 145 N Y
Ayres, Captain 22 Mass
Atwood, G. G. Major 25 Mass
Anderson, Hugh, Captain 81 N Y
Alston, Robert, J. Lieutenant
Anderson, Hugh, Captain 81 N Y
Anderson, Captain 123 N Y
Atwell, B. Lieutenant 36 Wis
Black, Thomas, Captain 122 Ohio
Brooks, John, B. Colonel
Boyd, Colonel 21 Pa dismounted cav
Birney, Major, A. A. G.
Blount, E. P. W. Captain 10 Vt
Bynes, Colonel 25 Mass
Runt, J. W. Lieutenant 6 N Y cav
Brumby, J. D. Captain, A. I. G. 4 brig
Burr, F. H. Lieutenant 8 N Y H A
Beatty, Captain 164 N Y
Brewer, C. P. Captain 32 N Y
Beekman, W. V. Captain 1 N Y
Barnes, Wm. H. Lieutenant 16 Mich
Bauer, E. K. Captain 99 N Y
Bowen, H. Captain 151 N Y
Baker, Captain 18 Mass
Bart, J. J. Captain N Y drag
Briggs, H. H. Lieutenant 3 Mich
Brewer, E. L. Lieutenant 5 Mich
Brooks, Joseph, Captain 1 N Y
Barrett, Jas. A. Lieutenant 4 N Y
Bessy, M. B. Lieutenant 25 Mass
Burr, Geo. Lieutenant 25 Mass
Burr, J. C. Captain 1 N Y dragons
Barker, Stephen, C. Captain 2 S S
Barnes, Wm. H. Lieutenant 16 Mich
Barnett, Newton, Lieutenant Conn
Barnett, E. K. Captain 72 Pa
Brockett, Lieutenant, A. D. C. to Gen. Wilcox
Barton, Colonel, com. brig. Devins' div
Bosch, F. W. Lieutenant 1 Pa
Brooks, J. H. Lieutenant 4 Vt
Barney, F. H. Captain 5 Vt
Bain, J. S. Lieutenant, A. D. C.
Balfour, E. G. Captain 2 Vt
Bridges, G. H. Lieutenant 2 Vt
Boyle, Lieutenant 25 Pa
Benjamin, W. Lieutenant 55 Pa
Bainson, O. R. Lieutenant 1 N Y drag
Bainson, H. S. Lieutenant 36 Mass
Brown, F. B. Captain 24 N Y cav
Bowland, Fred, Lieutenant 72 Pa
Boole, L. T. Lieutenant 122 N Y
Bowen, H. Jr. Captain 122 N Y
Bailey, Hiram, Lieutenant 2 Vt
Burton, J. V. Lieutenant 25 Mass
Blondin, A. R. Lieutenant 1 Ind
Buck, Erasmus, Captain 3 Vt
Chappel, T. Lieutenant 139 N Y
Coleman, J. W. Captain 151 N Y
Cushman, A. Colonel 73 Ill
Craig, Captain 46 Pa
Cassidy, P. B. Adjutant, Lieut 185 Pa
Critt, W. S. Captain 1 Pa cav
Crawford, Lieutenant 112 N Y
Cram, Lieutenant 5 W
Chadwell, Geo. H. Captain 32 Me
Curtis, Captain 112 N Y
Cunningham, Lieutenant 164 N Y
Cushman, Captain
Cook, J. H. Captain, A. D. C.
Cook, J. H. Captain 5 Wis
Craig, Jas. M. Captain 23 Pa
Cox, Thos. T. Captain 49 Pa, captured
Clark, Prosper D. Captain 3 Vt
Cody, Wm. H. Captain 3 Vt
Carter, Philip E. Captain 2 Vt
Crawford, Ed. W. Lieutenant 4 Vt
Corry, Elnathan, Lieutenant 3 R I art
Conner, Wm. W. Lieutenant 14 N Y
Converse, Major 11 Mass
Corliss, A. P. Captain 81 N Y
Cook, E. D. Lieutenant 1 N Y
Camp, B. H. Lieutenant 2 Conn H A
Clune, Captain 155 Pa
Conover, Francis E. Captain 136 Pa
Conroy, W. W. Lieutenant 14th N Y
Christiansy, J. J. Lieutenant, A. D. C. to Gen. Hunter
Cunningham, J. T. Lieutenant 164 N Y
Creelys, Wm. Lieutenant 6 Mich cav
Curtney, Wm. H. Lieut 7 N Y art
Chittick, John W. Lieutenant 121 Pa
Duckan, R. K. Sergeant 5 Mich
Dunphy, R. B. Lieutenant 155 N Y
Drake, J. C. Colonel 111 N Y
Dunphy, H. Lieutenant 105 N Y
Draper, Benj. S. Lieutenant, A. D. C. to 2d division
Darlison, Geo. Captain 81 N Y
Davidson, Captain 1 Pa
Deunis, John, Captain
Dugman, John, Captain 183 Pa
Drake, J. C. Colonel 112 N Y, com'dg
Foster's brigade, Devins' division
Drean, J. S. Captain 1 Vt H A
Drury, Eben M. Lieutenant 2 Vt
Daly, Wm. Lieutenant 25 Mass
DeForest, M. J. Captain 81 N Y
Darn, J. H. Lieutenant 12 N Y
Dunlop, Henry S. Captain 6 Pa
Dunly, Hugh, Lieutenant 155 N Y
Dean, James, Captain 2 Conn H A
Ews, William, Colonel 6 Pa Res
Egan, Lieutenant 2 U S
Evans, E. 2d Lieut 76 N Y
Elsworth, E. A. Lieutenant 11 Ind
Eugenia, Ed. Lieutenant 15 N Y H A
Elliot, H. K. Major 16 Mich

WOUNDED.

Ellis, W. B. Major 2 Conn H A
Ellis, J. J. Lieutenant 42 N Y
Ellendorf, Adjutant 169 N Y
Franklin, Captain 10 N Y
Farmer, Major 123 Pa
Fisher, J. G. Lieutenant 14 N Y
Franklin, R. A. Captain, Gen. Marston's staff
Franklin, J. P. Capt. Adjutant 12 N Y
Ferguson, Saml. N. D. Capt 8 N Y cav
Farr, Geo. Captain 13 N H
Frederick, J. P. Lieutenant 138 Pa
Fitch, E. S. Lieutenant 5th N H
Francis, Henry, Captain 138 Pa
Farrum, W. A. 2d Lieut 21 Wis
Fleming, George E. Captain 6 N Y
Fleming, N. Lieutenant 22 Mass
French, Geo. B. P. W. Captain 4 Vt
Foster, Geo. P. Colonel 4 Vt
Fisher, A. W. Captain 4 Vt
Hyatt, Minor E. Lieutenant 5 Vt
Foss, Chas. H. Captain 25 Mass
Fritch, H. G. Lieutenant 8 N Y
Farr, Loring, Lieutenant 19 Me
Folger, W. H. Captain 19 Me
Gregory, J. Captain 9 N Y art
Grimes, Captain 13 N Y
Greenwood, Lieutenant 1 N Y art
Goodwin, Chas. Lieutenant 69 N Y
Garrett, Henry H. Captain 8
Greene, J. Captain 6 N Y
Greene, J. H. Lieutenant 3 Vt art
Griffith, J. Captain 133 Pa
Gutschall, E. L. Capt 31 Me
Griffith, Rich. H. Lieutenant 23 Pa
Goddard, J. L. Captain 76 N Y
Gordon, David, Lieutenant 95 Pa
Gustrie, O. H. Lieutenant 31 Me
Harris, O. Captain 14 N Y
Hedrick, Wm. H. Lieut-Col 10 Vt
Hamilton, Lieutenant
Hamlin, David, Captain 18 Pa cav
Harley, Captain 28 Pa
Hurst, Lieut-Col 11 Ohio
Hays, James A. Lieutenant 120 N Y
Henderson, T. J. Colonel 112 Ill
Hadley, Earlwin, Captain 25th Mich
Harding, H. Captain 122 Ill
Harris, C. Captain 14 N Y
Hedrick, H. L. Lieutenant 106 N Y
Hall, Robert F. Lieutenant 1 Mich S
Hunt, Peter, Lieutenant 1 Mich S
Hawkins, Captain 8 N Y H A
Hale, H. A. Captain 21 Brig, I G
Haskin, B. F. Captain 16 Vt
Hill, Edward, Captain 16 Mich
Hall, Walter, Captain, A. I. G. 1 Del
Holland, Lieutenant, Adj. 20 Mass
Hepper, Captain 164 N Y
Hick, J. J. 2d Lieut 98 Pa
Hawkins, John T. Lieutenant 32 Pa
Hatch, G. M. Lieutenant 7 Mass
Hull, H. A. Captain, Inspector
Hull, J. E. C. Lieutenant 1 N Y
Hunt, L. J. Captain 10 Vt
Hastings, B. F. Asst Surgeon 18 Mass
Hickman, Geo. H. Adjutant 99 Pa
Harris, Chas. N. Captain 7 Mich
Hardenburgh, J. Lieutenant 44 N Y
Hall, J. C. Captain 1 Mich S
Hill, J. C. Major 5 Md
Hendry, Edwin M. Lieutenant 8 Mich
Houston, John, Lieutenant 124 N Y
Hitchcock, Chas. A. Lieut 111 N Y
Harris, Lieutenant 64 Ohio
Hilton, G. E. Captain 5 Wis
Hudson, Wm. Lieutenant 1 W Va
Hall, H. B. Captain 6 Mich art
Hammill, Frank L. Captain 147 N Y
Hilder, Wm. R. Captain 7 N Y
Hart, D. B. Captain 1 Mich S
Hudson, Wm. A. Lieutenant 49 N Y
Houghton, C. N. Lieutenant 27 Mich
Hyffman, Anson, Lieut 24 N Y cav
Higginson, Henry A. Lieutenant 60 Pa
Higgins, W. H. Lieutenant 5 Me
Harris, A. P. Captain 5th Me
Hutchins, Sidney, Lieutenant 5 Me
Hunt, Chas. E. H. Lieutenant 59 N Y
Hyslop, Joe L. Lieutenant 8 Ohio
Rayden, Joe L. Captain 37 Mass
Hamilton, Captain 16 Pa
Hall, Captain 1 Del cav
Hyde, Lieutenant 120 N Y
Hughey, Jonathan, Lieutenant 138 Pa
Hickel, John, Lieutenant 121 Pa
Iren, Albert, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Ivers, Albert, Lieutenant 82 Pa
Jones, Captain 24 N Y art
Jones, Lieutenant 139 N Y
Jones, Geo. N. Lieutenant 37 Mass
Jones, Geo. N. Lieutenant 2 Mich
Jewell, Wm. R. Captain 7 Ind
Johnson, John E. 3 Me
Jewett, H. L. Adjutant 109 N Y
Johnson, Brig-General
Johnson, James, Lieutenant 23 Pa
Jackson, W. H. Lieut 1 col'd cav
Kinney, Geo. W. Lieutenant 17 Vt
Knight, E. L. Captain 10th Mass
Keith, A. H. Captain 6 Vt
Kingsland, Captain 16 Pa cav
Kilpatrick, John, Captain 120 N Y
Kane, P. Captain 13 Pa
Kingsland, Mich. S. Captain 12 Pa cav
Kennedy, W. P. P. Lieut cav
Krank, Geo. Lieutenant 7 N Y art
Kensington, D. G. Captain 3 Vt
Kimbrey, Captain 44 N Y
Knot, Jas. 1st Lieut 10 N Y
Koway, Flew J. Lieutenant 153 Pa
Koway, Jas. Captain 7 N Y

The Paymaster-General has decided that under the recent law Chaplains are to be paid upon certificates of honor, as other officers in the service, thus dispensing with the certificate from their commanding officers that they have been on duty during the time charged for.

The military mail line of communication with the White House, via Baltimore, has been broken up, and a direct route from Washington by steamers established.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 39 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING.

The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

THE FIRST MOVE IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

THE sequel of the obstinate engagement on Friday at Cold Harbor, proves it to have had no slight influence on the conduct of the campaign. To understand its purport, some record of earlier events must be premised. On reaching the Peninsula, after crossing the Pamunkey, our Army was first disposed in a southerly line, with primary intent to cover communications, with its new base at White-House, and with subsequent purpose to confront at once LEE's army. The enemy at that time lay east of the Virginia Central Railroad, stretching across the headwaters of Crump's Creek and the Tolopatomoy, a little north of the former, and, on the south, overlapping Mechanicsville. His flanks were protected by cavalry, holding Hanover Court-House on the one wing, and Sumner's Bridge on the other, and probably, also, Bottom Bridge.

General GRANT, once secure in his new position, immediately commenced operating again towards the enemy's right, in the region of Shady Grove and Mechanicsville; and on Tuesday night withdrew the Sixth corps from his own extreme right, and dispatched it to extend his left, in a repetition of that process made familiar by the tactics of Spottsylvania. Meanwhile, the cavalry had occupied on Tuesday the ground required on the left, holding it that day and the next, in spite of stubborn opposition. On Wednesday noon, at length, the Sixth corps came up, and were joined by SMITH's corps from White-House, protracting our line far to the left, and, in the severe battle of Wednesday, decided the point that we were to hold Cold Harbor. To continue the movement by the left flank, it remained to transfer another corps in the same direction from the extreme right. This accordingly was done on Wednesday night, under the usual cover of an attack in front, and HANCOCK in his turn traversed the line. To mass the Army more compactly, BURNSIDE and WARREN would naturally push down from the right to closer contiguity with the neighboring corps, and perhaps to overlapping them. We judge that this manœuvre was initiated on Thursday, but foiled by the fierce attack made on them while they marched by the flank outside of their works, as they appear after Thursday's fight to have resumed their old positions.

On Friday, the terrific and momentous conflict, two days prepared for, was opened at gray dawn. The enemy's right proved, as expected, the point of attack. The detailed conduct and the issue of the battle are elsewhere particularized. In brief, it was a temporary success, but a final repulse. Regarding it in the indistinct and blurred light which falls upon it at so recent a date as this after its occurrence, it shows at least that the enemy's position in front of Cold Harbor is quite as formidable as anything he has yet presented to us. Some augury of better fortune in the future, however, may be derived, perhaps, from the fact that our strength does not seem to have been entirely econ-

mized and expended against his stronghold on that day. The Second, Sixth, and Eighteenth corps were exhaustively employed and fought with admirable gallantry. But, on the right, the Ninth and Fifth, while doing all that was asked of them, found little more than a stubborn skirmish line in front, which they carried with ease. The enemy, then, had withdrawn his force from left to right, that he might fight our three corps with the bulk of his army. Surprisingly often we have been able to overwhelm his right flank, but this time he was wary and prepared, being schooled by experience.

These views are strengthened by the fact that on Thursday occurred the manœuvre on our right, which we can read only as an endeavor to mass the Ninth and Fifth corps farther down the line, with intent to hurl them also against the enemy on Friday. It may be conjectured that the Fifth was to have been retired to the rear of the left centre of the line, so as to occupy a correlative supporting position in the reserve or second line, to that which, it would seem, A. P. HILL was detached to maintain for the enemy on the same day. BURNSIDE would then, of course, have gone into the entrenchments left by WARREN, to render the line compact and strong.

But the attack could not be delayed beyond Friday, as the enemy had already got wind of our scheme, by the affairs of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and had already stretched his line so as to overlap our own left wing. It being determined to penetrate his line at Cold Harbor, the easy progress made by our right corps was not conducive to the general success, except so far as it engaged the attention of the enemy. It may be added, in confirmation of what has been said, that the Fifth corps is now drawn back in rear of the line, and, on a renewal of the attack, should one be ordered, will probably be engaged at the vital point.

The battle at Cold Harbor was possibly designed to be rather tentative than decisive. Its aim may have been to find out whether the enemy's line could be cut by heroic assault, and a way thus laid open to the control of the passage of the Chickahominy, or whether resort must be had to a more laborious process of campaigning. That it was a disappointment may be admitted. It was the disappointment, however, of a general who tries his favorite plan first, but has not exhausted his reserve of ingenuity. Our faith in final success continues strong.

APPRENTICE BOYS FOR THE NAVY.

WE have so often urged the necessity of educating boys for the duties of seamen and petty officers of the Navy, that it is hardly necessary for us to commend the decision of the Navy Department to resume the enlistment of apprentice boys. The Department has authority, under the act of Congress, approved May 2, 1837, to enlist boys for the Navy, to serve, unless sooner discharged, until they arrive at twenty-one years of age. It will be remembered that when, soon after the passage of this law, the naval apprentice system was adopted, it proved a complete failure. This failure was due largely to the ineffective manner in which the experiment was tried. The Department now, however, so modifies and improves the plan that its success ought not to be doubtful. The new regulations, as announced by the Department under date of May 27th, 1864, may be thus summed up:—Boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen are to be enlisted with the written consent of their parents or guardians, certified before a magistrate. They are to be submitted to a physical examination, and their moral character, so far as it is likely to affect their efficiency as seamen, is also to be inquired into. The boys, as soon as they are enlisted, will be rated as of the second or third class, according to their age and ability, and afterwards they will be again rated, upon examination. Two vessels, properly equipped and fitted up as school-ships, will be assigned to suitable stations, and thither the boys will be sent. These vessels will be fully officered and sufficiently manned; will be kept ready for service, so as to be able occasionally to run out of harbor to sea, and, if necessary, from one to another port; their officers will mess and live on board; will keep watch in the same manner as if the vessels were sea cruisers, and will give especial attention to carrying out the ideas of the Department in regard to the boys. Each vessel will have its schoolmasters to teach the rudiments of education, including navigation. The boys will be carefully and systematically instructed, under the direction of the

commanding officer, in the various duties of a seaman on a man-of-war; in rigging and unrigging masts and yards, in bending and unbending sails, knotting, splicing, heaving the lead, steering, making signals, using muskets, pistols and cutlasses, exercising great guns, target firing, and the thousand other details of a seaman's profession. Every quarter a return will be made to the Navy Department by the commander of the school-ship, showing the names and classes of the boys, their aptitude, deportment, &c. And at intervals of three or four months, an inspection by a competent board of officers will be ordered by the Department, to determine the condition of each school-ship, and report upon it.

Boys presenting themselves on the school-ship will be at once vaccinated, and will be told the necessity of tidy habits and admonished of the strictness of military discipline. They will be clothed according to the Navy pattern, their equipment being charged to their pay, except that they will have the same allowances of outfit of hammock, bags, &c., that enlisted men in the Navy receive. The pay of the boys, until further regulated, will be: For those of the third class, eight dollars per month, nine dollars for those of the second class, and ten dollars for those of the first class. Of the monthly pay of each boy, a tenth part will be retained until the expiration of his term of enlistment. The remainder will be expended in clothing and other necessities for his use, and occasional payments will be made to him under the direction of the commanding officer.

From the school-ships apprentices will be transferred to vessels in active service, selection being made, as a general rule, of those who have been longest under instruction. While on board such vessels their time will be devoted as far as practicable, to learning the duties of seamen, and they will not be permitted to act as waiters or servants to officers. Regulations are also given in relation to leaves of absence, to being allowed liberty on shore in foreign ports, &c. When the enlisted boys reach the age of twenty-one, their term being over, they will be paid the money due them, and, if they deserve it, will receive from the Department a certificate on parchment, of their good conduct, their length of service, and time served in each rating. Those holding such certificates will, in all applications for promotion or appointment, other qualifications being equal, be considered as having a prior claim.

Such in brief is the system which the Department has just adopted. These school-ships will offer to the sons of respectable parents an opportunity for instruction in an honorable profession, and open to them the avenues of advancement to the highest grades in the naval service. Care will be taken to surround the boy with the safeguards of virtue, to educate his sense of honor, and to teach him a love of his profession. The result can hardly be otherwise than salutary. We see no reason why these school-ships may not become popular, and ambitious boys, with a natural taste for the sea, be eager to improve the advantages they offer. The instructors will have the advantage of the experience of France and England in the same direction, and ought to make their vessels and scholars equally worthy of national pride.

WE are requested to announce that the ceremony of dedicating the site for the Battle Monument, to be erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who have fallen in this war, will take place at West Point, on Wednesday next, June 15, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M. The exercises will consist of religious services, appropriate music by the Academy band, and an oration by Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON has been invited to act as Marshal. The Executive Committee, in behalf of the officers of the Army, invite the attendance of the officers of the Navy, and the friends of both branches of the service, upon the occasion. For the information of those who may desire to attend, we would state that West Point can be reached most pleasantly by the steamer *Mary Powell*, which leaves the foot of Jay street, North River, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Conveyance can also be had by some of the early morning boats to Albany, and by the Hudson River cars as far as Garrison's, and thence across the river by ferry.

The spot selected for the site of the monument is "Trophy Point," the ground occupied by the gun-trophies of former wars. From it we have that grand

lookout on the Hudson, familiar to every visitor to West Point, where Constitution Island intercepts the view beyond, giving to the river the effect of a lake, shut in by the Crow Nest and Bull Hill on either side, and beyond which can be traced the shadowy outline of Shawangunk Mountains. It is not intended to lay the corner stone of the monument for the present, as the selection of plans and the present high price of material and labor will compel some delay in its erection. The committee are anxious to secure designs for the monument, and propose, we understand, to offer a prize for the one which shall be accepted. The plan, to which all designs must be accommodated, includes a mausoleum for the bodies of such officers as may be interred at West Point, and tablets for each officer of the Regular Army fallen in the present war, and a general tablet for the enlisted men. Some ten thousand dollars have already been received by the Treasurer of the monument fund, and it is expected that the amount will reach twenty-five thousand dollars when the subscriptions assessed upon the officers of the Army shall all have been received.

THE military relations between Generals GRANT and MEADE are not entirely understood by the public. Notwithstanding the care which the Lieutenant-General takes in his dispatches to show that General MEADE is the commanding officer of the Army of the Potomac, and has direction of its movements, the press and the people seem to forget this fact. The truth is, General MEADE is just as truly the commander of the Army of the Potomac, as General SHERMAN of the Army operating in Georgia, and that both these officers are equally under command of General GRANT. His presence with the former Army naturally leads to his assuming a more direct and personal supervision of affairs in Virginia than he is able to do of the coöperative movement of General SHERMAN in Georgia. We may also say that the orders of General GRANT to General MEADE are of the most general character, the manner of executing them being left to the sound judgment and fine soldierly skill of the actual commander of the Army of the Potomac.

THE annual examination at the U. S. Naval Academy, which was commenced on Monday, the 22d ult., was to be concluded on Friday or Saturday of this week. The Board of Visitors, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to witness the examination, and to inquire into the general administration of the Institution, consists of Commodore JOHN MARSTON, Commodore JOHN RODGERS and Captain C. W. PICKERING, on the part of the Navy, and of the following named civilians: Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Conn., Hon. C. D. ROBINSON, of Wis., JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq., of N. Y., JOHN W. HARRIS, Esq., of Mo., and Hon. G. A. D. PARKS, of Ill.

The morning of the first day was occupied in the customary presentation of the Visitors to the Academic Staff, and, subsequently, in an inspection of the midshipmen's quarters, practice and school ships, offices, reception rooms, &c., the Board being divided into appropriate committees, each charged with some special subject of inquiry. In the afternoon the examination in the various branches of instruction was begun.

The daily examinations have been attended by the Board, the members exhibiting much interest therein. Exercises in the professional branches, such as practical seamanship, target practice, infantry tactics, howitzer drill, great-gun exercises, the use of the small and of the broad sword, have been witnessed with marked satisfaction, on the part of the Board. Such of the midshipmen as have been examined, and are entitled by regulations to a leave of absence during the vacation, are en route to their respective homes. The others are to make a summer cruise in vessels attached to the Institution, namely, the *Macedonian*, the *Marion*, the *Marblehead* and the *America*. The cruising ground, it is supposed, will be near our coast. The squadron will be under the command of Captain FAIRFAX, the commandant of midshipmen, assisted by a number of other officers attached to the Institution. The present first class, appointed as we hear, in the autumn of 1861, will be among those who make the summer cruise, and, that ended, will return to the Institution for a month or two, when they will receive their diplomas. On the morning of the 8th, the midshipmen were addressed in behalf of the Board, by one of its members, JAMES A. HAMILTON, Esq., of

New York. The officers of the Institution were also present. The address, which was a most interesting one, will no doubt be published. The Board, it is believed, will in a day or two transmit to the Department a report of its proceedings, comprehending, no doubt, an expression of its opinions on all questions of interest connected with the welfare and usefulness of the Institution.

On the 31st ult., a very interesting cruise in Narraganset Bay, was made by the practice ship *Marion*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander CAMPBELL, the instructor in seamanship. On this occasion, the vessel was manned and worked by midshipmen exclusively, the deck being in charge of members of the first class, acting in succession. The Board took evident pleasure in this brief cruise. We should not omit to add that, in the course of its investigations, the Board has been furnished with every necessary facility by the Superintendent.

THE difficulty of accumulating at Nashville a sufficient quantity of supplies to tide over that period of the year when the Cumberland is too low to admit of the passage of transports, has heretofore seriously retarded the advance of our armies southward for that important point; for, when taxed to the utmost, the capacity of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has proved altogether unequal to the demands made upon it. On June 19th, the citizens of Nashville celebrated the completion of an enterprise which will simplify greatly the condition of the important problem which General SHERMAN is working out in Northern Georgia, for then an excursion train was run over the railroad just completed from Nashville to Johnsonville, a town on the Tennessee River, which may be reached by light draft steamers at all seasons of the year. The distance to Johnsonville is but seventy-eight miles—hardly half that between Nashville and Louisville—and the district through which the road runs is by no means so favorable to the operations of guerrillas as that between the Cumberland and the Ohio Rivers, which has witnessed so many of the exploits of these marauders during the last two years. This road is a section of that commenced in 1857 with the design of opening direct communication by rail between Nashville and Hickman, Kentucky, on the Mississippi. Before the war broke out, 51 miles of the western section, from Hickman to McKenzie, had been completed, as had 24 miles of the eastern section from Nashville, and it was only after the exercise of much diplomacy, that Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to the vast importance of promptly running the rails to Johnsonville. The work has been finished just in time to be of essential service, for we learn that MORGAN has already entered the eastern part of Kentucky with a force of 2,500 men, doubtless designing to disable the Louisville and Nashville railroad. His labor, however, will be wasted unless he shall succeed in reaching this newly constructed line, which it is hardly probable he can do.

THE message of the PRESIDENT to the House of Representatives, enclosing and recommending to consideration a letter from the Secretary of War, who in turn encloses a report of the Provost-Marshal-General, showing how unfortunately the exemption clause of the Enrollment Act is working, ought to induce Congress to repeal the obnoxious clause. It will be remembered that before the new law was passed, this journal expressed the opinion that this clause would defeat the purposes of the act, and showed that its result would be the bringing in of money, of which the Government was not especially in need, and not of the men for whose services there was and is pressing necessity. The opinion of the Provost-Marshal-General is undoubtedly correct; there is "no reason to believe" that the Army can be materially strengthened by "draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is 'in force.'" The reports which he presents from sub-districts in eight different States show that in the draft now being conducted, 14,741 drafted men were examined, of whom 7,016 were exempted for physical disabilities and other causes, and 5,050 paid their commutation money. There were therefore left but 2,675 men. Of these, 1,416 furnished substitutes, and but 1,259 were held for personal service; and even this small number includes some who may scrape together the necessary three hundred dollars. The result is that out of 14,741 drafted men the Govern-

ment will obtain but about 2,000 soldiers. It is very evident that at this rate it will be impossible to reinforce the Army to any extent, and that the draft, with all its cumbersome and expensive machinery, is a mere farce.

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the war when the Government needed a larger reserve of men to draw upon than at the present. The sanguinary battles of the campaign are putting thousands of soldiers *hors du combat*; and if we are to achieve the full measure of success we expect and must have, their places must be supplied. If the enemy is discomfited, we need troops to follow up our advantages. If he is successful in resisting our assaults, we must press into the field men enough to overcome further resistance. It would be worth a victory in the field to us to have a new army of a hundred thousand men at our call. Outside of other more direct advantages, the moral effect of such an army upon the hard-pressed enemy, with his fighting material already exhausted, would be immense. Let the people therefore emulate the valor and devotion of their soldiers in the field, whose splendid courage compels the admiration of the world, and show them that they are ready to share with them the dangers and the honors of military service.

WE learn that General GRANT has made important changes in the organization of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, with the view of increasing its mobility and its efficiency. The old organization of batteries of six pieces of like calibre—light twelves, or ten-pounder Parrots—is broken up, and the number of pieces in each battery is reduced to four. With a view of adapting the battery to the varying conditions of an engagement, the calibre of the pieces is mixed—two light twelves and two ten-pounders. The four guns are accompanied by six caissons, the intention being to provide a large supply of ammunition. Another innovation made by General GRANT is the breaking up of the reserve artillery. The guns have either been sent back or distributed amongst the corps, whose commanders, so far as we can learn, seem to have control of their artillery. Of the reserve artillery, but two horse batteries are left, and the commander of the corps has been assigned to duty in charge of the ammunition of the Army. The reduction of batteries to four pieces corresponds with the organization of artillery in the Swiss Army, the rifled batteries of which since 1862 have been reduced from six and eight pieces to four.

THE annual examination of the Cadets at the United States Military Academy has been continued during the past week, the examination of the graduating class closing on Monday, the class oration being given by B. G. NORTHRUP, Esq., agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The annual "hop" of the graduating class was given on Thursday evening in the Academic Hall, commencing at 9 o'clock.

We are glad to observe that the subject of competitive examinations for the appointment of Cadets is awakening increased attention, and that several members of Congress have this year had the good sense to adopt this method in the selection of their appointees. We trust that it will be established as the rule for the selection of Cadets. It is evident that our Army must in the future open a career to talent and energy such as it has never before afforded, and we shall undoubtedly have need of all the educated soldiers our Military Academy can furnish. We cannot afford, therefore, to have its advantages wasted on youths whose unfitness for a military training might, with ordinary care, be detected in advance of their appointment. Those general officers who have interested themselves in filling the vacancies at the Academy from the Army, will be gratified to know that their appointees are fully justifying the wisdom of their selection. One of them, CLINTON B. SEARS, stands second in his class (the fourth) another, WILLIAM E. ROGERS, fourth; and of the whole number, thirty-one, seventeen are in the first half of the class, which numbers eighty-four in all.

THE Army sword at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair was awarded amid much enthusiasm to General HANCOCK, he having received 2,403 votes. General McCLELLAN received the next highest number of votes.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Brigadier-General John Gibbon, of the United States volunteers, to be major-general of volunteers.

Brigadier-General Grenville M. Dodge, of the United States volunteers, to be major-general of volunteers.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, to be brigadier-general by brevet.

Colonel Byron R. Pierce, of the 3d Michigan Vols., to be brigadier-general of volunteers.

Colonel Nelson A. Miles, of the 61st New York Vols., to be brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864.

Colonel Joseph Hayes, of the 18th Massachusetts Vols., to be brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864.

Colonel John R. Brooke, of the 53d Pennsylvania Vols., to be brigadier-general of volunteers.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

Colonel James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal General of the United States to be provost-marshal general with the rank of brigadier-general.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Judson Haycock, to be captain, December 20, 1863, vice Carr, retired.

Second Lieutenant Reuben F. Bernard, to be first lieutenant, June 21, 1863, vice Fisher, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant William T. Pennock, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Nichols, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant Thomas McGregor, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1863, vice Bigelow, retired.

Second Lieutenant Edward Myers, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Dean, the regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, to be first lieutenant, November 1, 1863, vice Ogden, the adjutant.

Second Lieutenant John McDonald, to be first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.

First Sergeant Moses Harris, of the 4th cavalry, to be second lieutenant, vice Bernard, promoted.

Sergeant John F. Snail, of Co. H, to be second lieutenant, vice Pennock, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Frank Wheaton, of the 4th cavalry, to be major, November 5, 1863, vice Whiting, dismissed.

First Lieutenant James F. McQueen, to be captain, February 18, 1864, vice Cary, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, to be first lieutenant, October 17, 1863, vice Lennox, the adjutant.

Private Stephen De W. Beckman, to be second lieutenant, vice Rinner, dismissed.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant William Hawley, to be captain, February 15, 1864, vice Freacy, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Charles Melnhold, to be first lieutenant, December 10, 1863, vice Dubois, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Richard Wall, to be first lieutenant, February 15, 1864, vice Hawley, promoted.

Quartermaster's Sergeant George J. Campbell, of the 3d artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Phelps, promoted.

First Sergeant Henry Carroll, of the 3d artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice James, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Clarence Mauck, to be captain, November 5, 1863, vice Wheaton, promoted to the 2d cavalry.

First Lieutenant John A. Wilcox, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Stanley, promoted to the 6th cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1863, vice Mauck, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Lee, to be first lieutenant, November 5, 1863, vice Sullivan, the adjutant.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain David S. Stanley, of the 4th cavalry, to be major, December 1, 1863, vice Whittlesy, retired.

Captain William B. Royal, to be major, December 7, 1863, vice Hastings, retired.

First Lieutenant John B. McIntosh, to be captain, December 7, 1863, vice Royal, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1863, vice Jones, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Edward Murphy, to be first lieutenant, December 7, 1863, vice McIntosh, promoted.

First Sergeant Joan Trevor, of the 5th artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Buford, resigned.

Regular Army Hospital Steward Edward Harris, to be second lieutenant, vice Montgomery, dismissed.

First Sergeant William H. Churchill, Co. K, to be second lieutenant, vice Moylan, dismissed.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Benjamin T. Hutchins, to be captain, November 19, 1863, vice Sanders, died of wounds received in battle.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Stoll, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1863, vice Hutchins, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Whitale, to be first lieutenant, January 25, 1864, vice Brown, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Hospital Steward Michael O'Brien, to be second lieutenant, vice Mason, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major William H. French, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 8, 1864, vice Arnold, retired.

Captain Edward G. Beckwith, of the 3d artillery, to be major, February 8, 1864, vice French, promoted.

First Lieutenant Alexander C. M. Pennington, Jr., to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Henderson, retired.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. McIntire, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Small, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Albert M. Murray, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Barriger, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant James H. Lord, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Pennington, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant John B. Shinn, to be captain, January 20, 1864, vice Saunders, deceased.

Second Lieutenant John L. Tiernon, to be first lieutenant, January 20, 1864, vice Shinn, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Morris, to be second lieutenant, November 12, 1863, vice Whitney, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Dupont, to be captain, March 24, 1864, vice Hardie, appointed inspector-general.

Second Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, to be first lieutenant, March 24, 1864, vice Dupont, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert C. Buchanan, of the 14th infantry, to be colonel, February 8, 1864, vice Waite, retired.

Major William H. Wood, of the 17th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 3, 1863, vice Eastman, retired.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Samuel W. Crawford, of the 13th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 17, 1864, vice Patten, retired.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Freeman, to be captain, October 20, 1863, vice Sweeney, promoted to the 16th infantry.

First Lieutenant George H. McLoughlin, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Bond, retired.

Second Lieutenant Robert Davis, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1863, vice Freeman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, to be first lieutenant, November 16, 1863, vice Fitch, retired.

Second Lieutenant George A. Rowley, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice McLoughlin, promoted.

Hospital Steward Charles Bendire, to be second lieutenant, vice Byrne, dismissed.

Sergeant Patrick H. Flood, of the corps of engineers, to be second lieutenant, vice Burke, promoted.

Sergeant Major John W. Whitten, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Davis, promoted.

First Sergeant John Driscoll, Co. A, 1st artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Noggle, promoted.

First Sergeant Luke Clark, Co. A, 1st battalion, 13th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Bowley, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jacob F. Kent, to be captain, January 8, 1864, vice McCord, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant August Kaiser, to be first lieutenant, November 24, 1863, vice Butler, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Stanley Mouton, to be first lieutenant, January 8, 1864, vice Kent, promoted.

Sergeant-Major G. W. H. Stouch, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Helm, promoted.

First Sergeant Joseph Hale, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Snyder, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Adam J. Stlemmer, of the 16th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, February 2, 1864, vice Buchanan, promoted to the 1st infantry.

Second Lieutenant John Simons, to be first lieutenant, November 9, 1863, vice Williams, retired.

Corporal J. R. Bothwell, of the 12th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Crowley, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Whittingham Cox, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Miller, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major George Sykes, of the 14th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 16, 1863, vice Alexander, retired.

First Lieutenant James S. Casey, to be captain, December 1, 1863, vice Updegraff, promoted to the 9th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin Taylor, Jr., to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Greene, of the 17th infantry, to be colonel, September 29, 1863, vice King, killed in battle.

Major Henry R. Citz, of the 12th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, November 4, 1863, vice Whiting, retired.

First Lieutenant Hamilton S. Hawkins, to be captain, September 29, 1863, vice Boots, promoted to the 17th infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Eastman, to be captain, February 8, 1864, vice Carlin, promoted to the 16th infantry.

Second Lieutenant George B. Drake, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1863, vice Foster, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieutenant Abram W. Bickley, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1863, vice Hawkins, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah P. Schindel, to be first lieutenant, February 8, 1864, vice Eastman, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Franklin F. Flint, of the 16th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Cary, promoted to the 8th infantry.

First Lieutenant Edward M. Curtis, to be captain, December 3, 1863, vice Plympton, promoted to the 17th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard Combs, to be first lieutenant, October 30, 1863, vice Crawford, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Grossman, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Rawn, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James M. Sanno, to be first lieutenant, December 3, 1863, vice Curtis, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Jonathan Williams, to be first lieutenant, January 1, 1864, vice Newman, deceased.

Hospital Steward William Logan, to be second lieutenant, vice Jackson, promoted.

Private Charles A. Coolidge, of the 16th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice McGowan, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albemarle Cady, of the 7th infantry, to be colonel, October 20, 1863, vice Morrison, retired.

First Lieutenant Alfred T. Smith, to be captain, September 19, 1863, vice Pitcher, promoted to the 16th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Otis Fisher, to be first lieutenant, September 19, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Joseph Updegraff, of the 11th infantry, to be major, December 1, 1863, vice Wharton, retired.

First Lieutenant Campbell D. Emery, to be captain, December 29, 1863, vice Van Vost, promoted to the 18th infantry.

First Lieutenant Clayton McMichael, to be captain, March 4, 1864, vice Bissell, promoted to the 11th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Timothy Connolly, to be first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Emory, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald, to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1864, vice McMichael, promoted.

James M. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, vice Renaldi, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George S. Lauman, to be captain, October 16, 1863, vice Marshall, promoted to the 14th infantry.

First Lieutenant George H. Crossman, to be captain, November 4, 1863, vice Maynadier, promoted to the 12th infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Welles, to be captain, November 28, 1863, vice Russell, retired.

First Lieutenant Wm. L. Kellogg, to be captain, January 1, 1864, vice Vanderbilt, deceased.

First Lieutenant Edwin E. Sellers, to be captain, February 17, 1864, vice Clinton, promoted to the 12th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Richard Skinner, to be first lieutenant, October 16, 1863, vice Lauman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Elijah D. Bingham, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1863, vice Crossman, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Adolph Luning, to be first lieutenant, November 28, 1863, vice Welles, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James R. Reed, to be first lieutenant, January 1, 1864, vice Kellogg, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1864, vice Sellers, promoted.

Private Thomas H. French, to be second lieutenant, vice Skinner, promoted.

Sergeant James Henry, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Hunter, promoted.

Sergeant J. Chester White, of the 11th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted.

First Sergeant William J. Broatch, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Brigham, promoted.

Sergeant David J. Scott, of the 14th infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Luning, promoted.

Sergeant John Hunter, of the 4th artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Reid, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Lyman Bissell, of the 9th infantry, to be major, March 4, 1864, vice Gordon, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Henry E. Maynadier, of the 10th infantry, to be major, November 4, 1863, vice Citz, promoted to the 6th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Antou Meyer, to be first lieutenant, December 19, 1863, vice Allen, deceased.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain William Clinton, of the 10th infantry, to be major, February 17, 1864, vice Crawford, promoted to the 2d infantry.

First Lieutenant George W. Hill, to be captain, May 20, 1863, vice Washington, died of wounds received in battle.

First Lieutenant Joseph Marshall, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Murray, retired.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Kopp, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Roman B. Humphrey, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Marshall, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Louis H. Marshall, of the 10th infantry, to be major, October 16, 1863, vice Sykes, promoted to the 5th infantry.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Gape, to be captain, December 17, 1863, vice Saller, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Mason Jackson, to be first lieutenant, December 17, 1863, vice Gape, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 8th infantry, to be major, September 19, 1863, vice Coolidge, killed in battle.

Captain Thomas W. Sweeney, of the 8th infantry, to be major, October 20, 1863, vice Pitt, promoted to the 7th infantry.

Captain William P. Carlin, of the 8th infantry, to be major, February 8, 1864, vice Stiemmer, promoted to the 4th infantry.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Abner Doubleday, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 20, 1863, vice Green, promoted to the 6th infantry.

Captain Levi C. Boots, of the 6th infantry, to be major, September 20, 1863, vice Doubleday, promoted.

Captain Peter W. L. Plympton, of the 7th infantry, to be major, December 3, 1863, vice Wood, promoted to the 1st infantry.

First Lieutenant David L. Montgomery, to be captain, November 28, 1863, vice Holmes, retired.

First Lieutenant Howard C. Woodrow, to be captain, December 8, 1863, vice Conner, retired.

First Lieutenant Pythagoras E. Holcomb, to be captain, January 26, 1864, vice Reynolds, resigned.

First Lieutenant William H. Walcott, to be captain, February 14, 1864, vice Chase, resigned.

Second Lieutenant J. Carberry Lay, to be first lieutenant, November 28, 1863, vice Montgomery, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John T. Dowling, to be first lieutenant, December 8, 1863, vice Woodrow, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James A. Hopkins, to be first lieutenant, January 11, 1864, vice Knapp, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Rice, to be first lieutenant, January 26, 1864, vice Holcomb, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain James Van Vost, of the 9th infantry, to be major, December 29, 1863, vice Caldwell, retired.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Burrows, to be captain, November 13, 1863, vice Gardner, dropped.

First Lieutenant James F. W. Neill, to be captain, December 12, 1863, vice Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James S. Ostrander, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Burrows, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Gates, to be first lieutenant, December 12, 1863, vice Neill, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Frank T. Bennett, to be first lieutenant, January 6, 1864, vice Hutchinson, retired.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Howard E. Stansbury, to be captain, November 25, 1863, vice Welton, resigned.

First Lieutenant Egbert Phelps, to be captain, March 16, 1864, vice Moody, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Douglas Edwards, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Stansbury, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert Ayres, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1863, vice Snyder, retired.

Second Lieutenant James H. Gageby, to be first lieutenant, March 17, 1864, vice Phelps, promoted.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant John A. Wright, of the 1st Kentucky Vols.
Charles A. Clark, of Maine.
Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts.
Captain Charles B. Amory, of 24th Massachusetts Vols.
First Lieutenant Henry Mahken, of 6th New York veteran cav.
First Lieutenant J. Harrison Lamond, of 121st Pennsylvania Vols.
Captain Robert Adams, Jr., of 23d Illinois Vols.
George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts.
Freeman Nowell, of Michigan.
First Lieutenant Wm. H. Simmons, of 1st New York dragoons.
First Lieutenant Charles L. White, of 5th Iowa Vols.
Lieutenant William R. Thomas, of 165th Illinois Vols.
Alexander R. Miringor, of Minnesota.
William B. Storer, of Massachusetts.
Frederick Rosenzweig, late first lieutenant in 137th N. Y. Vols.
Sergeant N. H. Wheeler, Co. A, 17th Illinois Vols.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain T. Auchmuty, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers.
Captain John H. Broach, of the 175d New York Vols.

AIDES-DE-CAMP IN VOLUNTEER FORCE UNDER ACT APPROVED JULY 17, 1862.

Captains—Second Lieutenant Thomas W. C. Moore, of the 24th Wisconsin Vols., for Major-General Sheridan.
First Lieutenant Michael Sheridan, of the 2d Missouri Vols., for Major-General Sheridan.
Second Lieutenant F. W. Gilbreth, of the 3d Maine Vols., to be aide-de-camp to General Howard.
First Lieutenant Jules C. Webber, of the 18th Illinois volunteers, for Major-General Steele.
First Lieutenant Frederick Sumner, of the 29th Iowa volunteers, for Major-General Steele.
First Lieutenant Thomas L. Hayden, of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, for Major-General Wright.
First Lieutenant Henry W. Farrar, of the 7th Maine volunteers, for Major-General Wright.
Captain Charles F. Scammon, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, for Major-General Steele.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Benjamin Durham, of Illinois.
A. McMahon, of Ohio.
J. B. Petherbridge, of New York.
Brinton Stone, of Pennsylvania.
E. A. Clark, of Missouri.
M. B. Cochran, of Iowa.
Henry W. Davis, of Illinois.
Daniel R. Brower, of Pennsylvania.
George Derby, of Massachusetts.
Joseph H. Leslie, of Illinois.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas R. Pooley.
Patrick Giennan, New York.
Nelson S. Drake, New York.
Mason F. Cogswell, New York.
Edward M. Powers, Missouri.
William J. Wadley, Kentucky.
Edward J. Daken, of Connecticut.
Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wolfley, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon H. E. Goodman, United States Vols.
Assistant Surgeon H. S. W. Burritt, United States Vols.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

John J. M. Dermont, of Indiana.
Lieutenant George W. Marshall, of the 92d Illinois Vols.
Captain Nathaniel Lowe, Jr., of the 11th New Hampshire Vols.
Private Frederick Whittlesy, of the 41st Ohio Vols.
Lieutenant Faruham Lyon, of the 7th Michigan cavalry.
Walter C. Hurlbut, of Illinois.
David O. De Wolf, of New York.
James E. Jones, of Kansas.
George Lockwood, of California.
George W. McLane, of Kansas.
Leonard Whiting, of Ohio.
Lieutenant Charles B. Whitmore, of the 7th Maine.
Albert B. Dunham, of the 25th Iowa.
John T. Morrison, of Indiana.
Frank C. Buze, of Illinois.
Frederick L. Clarke, of Wisconsin.
James L. Van Patten, of Illinois.
Mark L. DeMotte, of Indiana.
John J. McClellan, of Wisconsin.
Joseph G. McNutt, of Ohio.
James E. Dunham, of Connecticut.
Samuel B. Tobey, Jr., of Rhode Island.
Frederick Crain, regimental quartermaster of 3d Vermont Vols.
W. M. Starks, of Kentucky.
George P. Ladd, of Massachusetts.
Edward Prince, of Connecticut.
John J. Hooper, of Pennsylvania.
William Elliott, of West Virginia.
Richard Carter, of Wisconsin.
Lieutenant Gilbert C. Smith, of the U. S. colored troops.
J. L. Goldsborough, of Maryland.
John W. Peardon, of Nebraska.
William M. Woods, of Maryland.
George S. Burnham, of Connecticut.
James Thompson, of Indiana.

William Elliott, of Iowa.
John G. Vial, of New York.
Smith O. Safford, of Missouri.
Joseph C. Hays, of Pennsylvania.
George Donnellworth, Jr., of Ohio.
David H. Lantz, regimental quartermaster of the 91st Penn. Vols.
George A. Whittemore, of New Hampshire.
William L. Neale, of Kentucky.
Lieutenant W. B. Dickey, of the 24th U. S. colored troops.
Henry Pearson, of New Jersey.
John Herr, of Pennsylvania.
George H. Orme, of Pennsylvania.
Loman D. Taylor, of Pennsylvania.
Edgar Seelye, of New York.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Simeon Spicer, of the 7th Maryland.
C. L. Gorton, of Kansas.
James R. Martin, of Pennsylvania.
John H. Brown, of Minnesota.
F. O. Sawyer, of Massachusetts.
Captain Charles M. Merrill, of the 19th Massachusetts Vols.
Michael Bromett, of Maryland.
Algernon B. Flagg, of Massachusetts.
Moses Surmens, of New York.
H. Jacob Van Talsenburgh, regimental quartermaster of the 21st Wisconsin Vols.
George A. Armstrong, of Michigan.
H. S. Chamberlin, of Ohio.
Frederick Hancock, of Iowa.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

William D. Shepherd, of Ohio.
C. F. Lovelace, of Iowa.
George W. Carpenter, of Vermont.
Wellington Bird, of Iowa.
Joshua F. Pearle, of Michigan.
Clarence K. NeSmith, of New Hampshire.
Cyrene M. Bakely, of Minnesota.
Cyrus Joseph M. Walker, of the 14th New Jersey Vols.
D. W. Brooks, of Kentucky.
George W. Waldron, of Michigan.
Peter Worrell, of Pennsylvania.
George W. E. Dorsey, of West Virginia.
Arthur H. Chevalier, of Kentucky.
David Cole, of California.
Joseph R. Hughes, of Maryland.
Henry S. Ketcham, of New York.
E. J. Aldrich, of Iowa.
Dexter Horton, of Michigan.
Edwin Merrill, regimental quartermaster of the 60th N. Y. Vols.
Morgan D. Tracy, of New York.
S. S. Patterson, of Ohio.
Miles W. Caughey, of Pennsylvania.
J. D. Bricker, of Pennsylvania.
Levi Wells, of Pennsylvania.
Charles G. Bach, of Michigan.
S. A. Cobb, of Kansas.
Daniel K. Hall, of Vermont.
Oliver M. Clemens, of Virginia, May 20, 1863.
James O. Stenage, of Ohio, July 2, 1863.
Charles H. Thompson, of Iowa, July 29, 1863.
William R. Palmer, of Connecticut, August 19, 1863.
Job J. Hays, of Kentucky, September 4, 1863.
Henry A. Darling, of Connecticut, September 15, 1863.
James V. Lawrence, of New York, October 14, 1863.
William A. Wheeler, of Wisconsin, October 14, 1863.
John R. Thompson, of Louisiana, November 2, 1863.
Edwin Henry, of New York, November 16, 1863.
James L. Paxson, of Iowa.
William A. Noble, of Iowa.
Lieutenant William A. McLean, 113th Illinois Vol.
First Lieutenant Edward H. Noyes, 99th New York Vols.
Lieutenant H. H. Finley, 5th Michigan Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. A. Locke, New Hampshire Vols.
Robert Pattison, of Illinois.
Samuel C. Glover, of Ohio.
John E. Whitteley, of Connecticut.
L. P. Bureau, of Ohio.
Cyrus Stark, of Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant Edward P. McKenney, of the 10th New York Cavalry.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Horatio N. Beaumont, of Pennsylvania, from 29th April, 1864.
John H. Austin, of New Jersey.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Joseph B. Young, of Iowa.
James H. Young, of New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Luther H. Pierce, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain in the Army of the United States.
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Deafield, corps of engineers, to be chief engineer United States Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, April 22, 1864.
J. Corbory Lay, District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant in the 17th Infantry, United States Army.
Michael Bradley, of Pennsylvania, for restoration to the United States Navy as an assistant surgeon from July 30, 1861.
H. S. Gould, Jr., of New Jersey, to be paymaster in volunteer force.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL ASSIGNED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

General Orders, No. 201.
Major-General Irwin McDowell, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPTION CLAUSE IN THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—
I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a letter and enclosure from the Secretary of War, with my concurrence in the recommendation therein made.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, June 7, 1864.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Sir:—I beg leave to submit to you a report made to me by the Provost-Marshal-General, showing the result of the draft now going on to fill the deficiency in the quotas of certain States, and recommending a repeal of the clause in the Enrollment act commonly known as the three hundred dollar clause. The recommendation of the Provost Marshal-General is approved by this Department, and I trust that it will be recommended by you to Congress.
The recent successes that have attended our arms lead to the hope that by maintaining our military strength, and giving it such increase as the extended field of operations may require, an early termination of the war may be attained. But to accomplish this, it is absolutely necessary that efficient means be taken with vigor and promptness to keep the army up to its strength, and supply deficiencies occasioned by the losses in the field.

To that end resort must be had to a draft; but ample experience has now shown that the pecuniary exemption from service frustrates the object of the Enrollment law by furnishing money instead of men.

An additional reason for repealing the exemption clause is, that it is contemplated to make the draft for comparatively a short term. The burden of military service will therefore be lightened; but the certainty of furnishing troops is an absolute essential to success.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1864.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Sir:—In accordance with the amended Enrollment act, approved February 24, 1864, and your orders on the subject, I am now conducting a

draft in various sub-districts for their respective deficiencies on quotas of troops heretofore assigned. The results of the draft, so far as shown by the reports to this date, are worthy of attention. They are briefly as follows:

Number of drafted men examined.....	14,741
Number exempted for physical disability.....	4,374
Number exempted for other causes.....	2,632
To all number exempted.....	7,006
Number paid commutation money.....	6,080
Number who have furnished substitutes.....	1,416
Number held for personal service.....	1,259
This last includes some who may yet pay commutation money.	
Total not exempted.....	7,725

These reports come from sub-districts in eight different States. I invite your attention to the small proportion of soldiers being obtained under the existing law. I see no reason to believe that the army can be materially strengthened by draft so long as the three hundred dollar clause is in force; nor do I think it safe to assume that the commutation paid by a drafted man will enable the Government to procure a volunteer or substitute in his place.

I do not think that large bounties by the United States should be again resorted to for raising troops.

I recommend that the three hundred dollar clause, as it is known, be repealed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

RESTORED TO HIS RANK, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864.

General Orders, No. 205.

The President of the United States directs that General Order No. 106, dated August 14, 1862, dismissing Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, 18th U. S. Infantry, be revoked. Captain Kellogg will be restored to his former position, rank and regiment, and will appear on the Army Register as if he had not been dismissed. He will join his regiment in the field without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Captain J. M. Eyster, 18th United States Infantry, heretofore published for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, is hereby notified that he is exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in his case to the Adjutant-General's Office.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published as exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 63, series of 1863, from War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Major St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Vols.
Assistant Surgeon J. K. Mason, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from June 6, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Green, 5th Rhode Island Artillery.

Desertion.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Paine, 13th New York Cavalry.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Captain S. S. Vansyckel and Lieutenant William J. Marion, 12th Missouri Cavalry, to date April 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct disgraceful to themselves and to the service, they having been arrested in a low house of ill-fame, in uniform, and in a state of partial intoxication, has been confirmed.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieutenant Jason D. Snell, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, has been remitted.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:
Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Balf, First Lieutenant James M. Brasher, and Second Lieutenant John C. Myers, 35th Indiana Volunteers, they having been previously discharged on tender of resignation.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the dates at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain R. H. Higgins, 59th Ohio Volunteers, and Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 5th New York Veteran Volunteers.

CASHIERED.

Captain L. D. Rowell, Co. F, 2d Colorado Volunteers.

DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant Marcus De Groat, Co. I, 4th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

[CIRCULAR.]

RULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION AND ADVANCEMENT OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Acting Masters' Mates are to be between the ages of eighteen (18) and thirty five (35), and have seen three (3) years' service at sea, before the mast or as an officer, and be able to work a dead reckoning and latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and pass an examination in seamanship.

Commanders of Squadrons, or of single ships acting independently, may fill any vacancies in this grade occurring within their commands, subject to the approval of the Department.

Acting Ensigns are to be between the ages of twenty-one (21) and thirty-five (35), and have seen eight (8) years' sea service before the mast or as an officer.

Abroad, vacancies in this grade may be filled by the Commanders of Squadrons or Commanders of Vessels acting singly, from the most worthy Acting Masters' Mates, after due examination, subject to the approval of the Department.

Acting Ensigns, who have served as such at least six months, may be recommended to the Department by Commanders of Squadrons for promotion to the grade of Acting Master, for professional skill, zeal in the performance of duty, and good character.

Acting Masters, who have served as such at least one year, may be recommended to the Department, by Commanders of Squadrons, for promotion to the grade of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant for highly meritorious services.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, who have served as such at least one year in command of a vessel, and received the special commendation of a Commander of a Squadron in public dispatches, for meritorious services against the public enemy, and for having his vessels in an efficient state of discipline, may be promoted to the grade of Acting Lieutenant-Commander.

Acting Lieutenant-Commanders, who have served as such for two years, will be examined for the grade of Acting Commander, and a proportion of the whole number of Acting Lieutenant-Commanders will be advanced according to their record in the service, and the merit of their examination.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Assistant Paymaster Albert T. Kenny, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Paymaster W. H. H. Williams, to the *N.agara*.
Captain William Rogers Taylor, to command the *Juinata*.
Boutswain George C. Abbott, Gunner David A. Roe, and Carpenter Andrew J. Hough, to the *Juinata*.
Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Hubbard, to the Navy Yard Boston.
Lieutenant Frederick V. McNair, to the *Juinata*.
Third Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, to duty at Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.
Commodore William Radford, to command the *New Ironsides*.
Surgeon A. S. Gorgas, to the *Juinata*.
First Assistant Engineer H. W. Fitch, and Second Assistant Engineer C. M. Burchard, to assist Chief Engineer James Kimball at New York.
Second Assistant Engineer M. H. Plunkett, to the *Juinata*.
Second Assistant Engineer F. K. Brown, to the *Niagara*.
Third Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, to resume his duties on the *Minnesota*.
Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, to report to Major-General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, for temporary duty.
Third Assistant Engineer George W. Carrick, to the *Juinata*.
Commodore John Rodgers to Newport, R. I., to witness the examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.
Captain Charles W. Pickering, to Newport, R. I., to witness the examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.
Rear-Admiral Shubrick, appointed President of the Board to examine midshipmen, and ordered to Newport, R. I.
Commodore John Marston, appointed President of the Board to examine midshipmen, and ordered to Newport, R. I.
Commander Thomas H. Stevens, to assist Rear-Admiral Gregory in the construction of iron-clad vessels.
Chief Engineer George Sewall, to Philadelphia, as senior member of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion.
Chief Engineers Francis C. Dade and Harman Newell, to Philadelphia, as members of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion.
Chief Engineer John P. Whipple, as senior member of a Board to examine assistant engineers for promotion at Philadelphia, Penn.
Lieutenant G. M. Brown, to duty at Navy Yard, New York.
Second Assistant Engineer Augustus H. Able, to the *Patuxet*.
Lieutenant Henry L. Howison, to the *Bienville*.
Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Collin, to the *Marblehead*.
Assistant Surgeon George S. Beardsley, to the Naval Hospital, New York.
Assistant Surgeon Arthur Matthewson, to the Naval Rendezvous New York.

DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Stedman, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Circassian*.
Commodore Stephen C. Kowan, from the command of the *New Ironsides*, and ordered North.
Captain Alfred Taylor, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, in the Pacific Squadron.
Lieutenant F. J. Higginson, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered North.
Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.
Lieutenant Charles E. Hawley, from Ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, Mass.
Paymaster J. George Harris, from special duty at New York, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Horace McMurtrie, from the *Sciota*, and ordered to the *Juinata*.
Commander H. K. Davenport, from command of the *Hotel*, and ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.
Second Assistant Engineer Francis G. Smith, from the *Ascudney*, and ordered to the *Augusta*.
Lieutenant D. D. Wemple, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Juinata*.
First Assistant Engineer John Johnson, from the *Panola*, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon G. H. E. Baumgarten, from the *Monongahela*, and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer E. M. Breese, from the *Port Royal*, and waiting orders.
Ensign Henry C. Taylor, from the *Iroquois*, and waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer George H. Riley, from the *Lancaster*, and waiting orders.
Paymaster J. Van B. Bleeker, from duty as fleet Paymaster of the East Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer Henry F. Souvaine, from the *Britannia*, and ordered North.
Sailmaker James R. Childs, from the Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
Assistant Surgeon J. D. Murphy, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, New York, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Assistant Surgeon A. C. Rhodes, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster William G. Marcy orders to the *Niagara* revoked, and ordered to special duty at New York.
Commander Wm. M. Glendy orders to command the Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.
Captain Alfred Taylor's orders to command the *Lancaster*.
Rear-Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick's order appointing him President of the Board to examine midshipmen.
Chief Engineer George Sewall's orders as senior member of a Board to examine Assistant Engineers for promotion.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman R. K. Hollingshead, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Charles G. Dyer, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Charles Alfter, at Naval Academy.
Midshipman Gratiot Washburne, at Naval Academy.

APPOINTED.

Byron Wilson, Lieutenant-Commander, from 5th of November, 1863.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Acting Master Charles Huggins, to take passage in the *Admiral*, to Key West, Fla., for the command of the *J. L. Davis*.
Acting Master Gilbert Richmond, to the *Flambeau*.
Acting Master Robert B. Ely, to the *Manhattan*.
Acting Master F. W. Stung, to command the *Ayalia*.
Acting Ensign Eugene Biondi, to the *Don*.
Acting Master W. Q. Lundt, to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Master William N. Griswold, to take passage in the *Admiral* to Key West, Fla., to command the *G. L. Davis*.
Acting Ensign Elisia N. Snow, to the *Ayalia*.
Acting Master C. W. Pratt, to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Ensign A. D. Campbell, to the *James Adger*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Owen Kaney, to take passage in the *Newbern* to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. D. Merritt, to the *Bienville*.
Acting Ensign A. F. Holmes, to the *James Adger*.
Acting Master's Mate William H. Sprague, to the *Don*.
Acting Master's Mate Julian S. Reynolds, to the *Don*.
Acting Master's Mate W. W. Black, to the *Ayalia*.
Acting Master's Mate James P. Knowles, to the *Don*.
Acting Ensign G. M. Prindle, to take passage in the *Circassian* to Key West, Fla., for duty in the *Robert*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands, to the *Shamrock*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Dougherty, to the *Chino*.
Acting Ensign F. H. Wilks, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Austin, to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Calvin E. Weaver, to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Lardner, to the *James Adger*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Pursell, to the *Flambeau*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Neale, to the *Alabama*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Edwin Webster, to take passage in the *Circassian*, to Key West, Fla., for duty in the *Somers*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Tauls, ordered to Medical Surgery at Baltimore, Md.

Acting Master Charles H. Hamilton, to the *Juinata*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Mason, to the *Tallapoosa*.
Acting Master William W. Crowninshield, to the *China*.
Acting Master I. J. Hargus, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master G. E. Hill's orders to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron revoked, and to proceed to Key West, Fla., in the U. S. steamer *Circassian*, for duty on board the *Tahoma*.
Acting Ensign George T. Ford, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.
Acting Master Eben Hoyt, and Acting Ensign Timothy Dolano, to the *Santiago de Cuba*, at Boston.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thaddeus D. Webster to the *Flambeau*, at New York.
Acting Master's Mate M. Beckett, to the U. S. steamer *Shamrock*, at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. George Orme, to assist Acting Assistant Paymaster Mellick, at the Naval Depot, Newbern, N. C.
Acting Master G. B. Almy, to the Navy Yard, New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Hughes, to the *Osgo*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Langley, to the *New Hampshire*.
Acting Master's Mate Matthew Crimmon, to the *Ayalia*.
Acting Master's Mate Samuel H. Maunders, to rejoin his vessel.
Acting Master's Mate William F. Veltman, to the *Bienville*.

DETACHED.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Circassian* and ordered to the *Relief*.
Acting Master William Fales, from the command of the *J. L. Davis* and ordered North.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles E. Black, from West Gulf Squadron and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Alexander, from the *Antonia* and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George S. Thurston, from the *Seminole* and permission given to enter Chelsea Naval Hospital for medical treatment.
Acting Master Louis F. Timmerman, from the *Saranac* and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George A. Parker, from the *Ohio* and ordered to take passage in the *Admiral* to Key West, Fla., for duty on the *Stars and Stripes*.
Acting Master P. J. Hargus, from the *Admiral* and waiting orders.
Acting Master Thales N. Meyer, from the *Admiral* and ordered to the *Bienville*.
Acting Ensign J. A. Chadwick, from the *Henry James* and waiting orders.
Acting Master C. M. Marchant, from the *Genesee* and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. F. Baillard, from the *Fuchsia*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Flambeau*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster James Winter, from the *Marblehead* and settling accounts.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *China*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene, from the command of the naval battery Seavey's Island, N. H., and ordered to the *Fandalia*.
Acting Ensign W. A. Abbot, from the naval battery Seavey's Island and ordered to the *Alabama*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Cross, from the *Ella* and ordered to the *Fuchsia*.
Acting Master's Mate D. B. McKenzie, F. R. Ischke and George H. Goodman, from the *Chenango* and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate W. K. Knowlton, from the *Florida* and ordered to the *Victoria*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas M. Tooms, from the *Somerset* and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate John H. Locke, from the naval battery Seavey's Island and ordered to the *Fandalia*.
Acting Master J. P. Randall, from the *Fandalia* and ordered to the *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, N. H.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Keller, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered on board the *Don* at Boston.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lawrence J. Lyons, from the *Fort Donelson* and ordered on board the *Don* at Boston.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Lemory, having been condemned by medical survey, he is detached from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron from 20th April, 1864.
Acting Master Leonard W. Hill, from the *Tahoma*, in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron and ordered North.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, from the *Banshee* and ordered to the *Flambeau* at New York.
Acting Gunner John W. Irvin, from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba* at Boston.
Acting Master's Mate Calvin S. Wilcox and Charles F. Ellmore, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Alabama*.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas P. Jones, from the *Pontnosuck*, and ordered to the *Agassiz*.
Acting Master's Mate John L. Robins, from the *Brandywine*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate James H. McClune, from the South Atlantic Squadron, and a leave of absence for one month granted.
Acting Master's Mate John G. Brown, from the *Jongul*, and is permitted to enter the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass, for medical treatment.
Acting Master's Mate George H. White, from the *Gem of the Seas*, and ordered North.
Acting Master's Mate George R. Bakeman, from the *Princeton*, and to take passage in the *Bermuda*, to Key West, Fla., for duty on the *Gem of the Seas*.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Yard's orders to be detached from the *J. P. Jackson*, are revoked.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Collins D. Whites, to the *Nereus*, revoked, and ordered to the *R. R. Chrysler*.
Acting Ensign E. R. Warren, orders detaching him from the *Bermuda*, revoked.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland's orders to command the *Lodona*, are revoked, and waiting orders.
Acting Master John Baker's order detaching him from the *North Carolina*, and ordering him to the *New Hampshire*, revoked.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Romeo E. Stall's order detaching him from the *Troquois*, and ordering him to the *Bienville*, revoked.
Acting Master Charles Huggins' orders to command the *J. L. Davis* revoked, and ordered to the *Admiral*.
Acting Master Charles E. Hawkins' order detaching him from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordering him to the *New Hampshire*, revoked.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon's order detaching him from the *Banshee*, and ordering him to the *Flambeau*, revoked.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry C. Keene's orders to the *Fandalia* revoked, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Acting Ensign Joshua Simmons' orders to the Potomac Flotilla revoked, and ordered to take passage in the *Circassian*, to New Orleans, La., for duty in the West Gulf Squadron.
Acting Ensign George T. Ford's orders to the *Shamrock*, revoked.

APPOINTED.

Henry O. Kenel, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the Naval Battery, Seavey's Island, N. H.
Samuel James, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Maumee*.
George Chamberlain and Thomas S. Arey, Acting Ensigns, and ordered to instruction in New York.
Horatio N. Beaumont, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.
H. R. Watts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
John Miller, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Geltyburg*.
George L. Simpson, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to temporary duty in the *North Carolina*.
William Finnegan, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Otego*.
W. Bach, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.
Romaine J. Curtis, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
Eliphaz Brown, Jr., Acting Master, and ordered to New York.
Francis G. Taylor, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Potomac*.

Thomas Finnie, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Marshall*.
Charles Goodwin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Virginia*.
James B. Farrand, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Manhattan*.
Henry Augustus Chase and Frederick W. Baker, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *China*.
Samuel Dale, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Brilliant*.
Henry Harbenson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, detached from the *Commodore Morris*, and ordered to the *Flambeau*.
D. A. Bandel, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.
John Deane Wanklin, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Quaker City*.
Otis C. Chamberlain, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Marblehead*.
Joseph Venable, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *James Adger*.
Stephen A. Abbott, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Morris Wang, acting Master's Mate, (for good conduct on the night of the loss of the *Monitor*, December 30, 1862) and ordered to the *Gembock*.
Charles H. Smith and John Jones, Acting Master's Mates, (for good conduct on the night of the loss of the *Monitor*, December 30, 1862) and ordered to the *Pontnosuck*.
J. E. M. Graham, Acting Master's Mate (under circular) and ordered to the *Courier*.
Joseph C. Cooke, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
George H. Pyle, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.
E. B. Pike, Acting Master, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Master's Mate Allen W. Snow, of the *Niagara*.
Acting Master's Mate John F. Bennett and Van Buren Bloom.
Acting Ensign Wm. H. McLean, of the *Calypso*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. F. Holmes, of the *Winnebago*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Stephen H. Burrows and Robert B. Palfrey, at the Seavey's Island Battery.
Acting Master's Mate H. Vincent Butler, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate Isaac Sawyer, at the Naval Hospital Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate John Dow.

CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Frank P. Center, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign Thomas F. Laock, and ordered to the *De Soto*.
Acting Ensign A. J. L. Barker, and ordered to the *Chippewa*.
Acting Ensign Thomas G. Hale, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.
Acting Ensigns James H. Church and Theodore Nickerson, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign H. L. R. Woods, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Ensign Frederick D. Jacobson, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign and Pilot William Clarke, and ordered to the *Poppy*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Meyer and John Halpin, (under the circular of October 7, 1863,) to remain in the *Home*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. King, to remain in the *Saginaw*.
Acting Ensign Thomas W. Kimball, and ordered to the *Lancaster*, Pacific Squadron.
Acting Ensign and Pilot Oliver Lasher, and ordered to the *Young America*.
Acting Ensign and Pilot William Hendricks, and ordered to the *Pink*.
Acting Ensign Elisha W. Snow, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensigns D. B. Arey, William Wing, Robert W. Land, and John W. Griffiths, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign D. Arey M. Gaskins, and ordered to the *Crusader*.
Acting Ensign A. P. Atwood, and ordered to the *Chocoma*.
Acting Ensign William H. Howard, and ordered to the *Avogadro*.
Acting Ensign Jesse T. Carver, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Ensigns Michael J. Kelly and Thomas Morgan, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Ensign William Barker, and ordered to the *Aroostook*.
Acting Ensign William Dunne, and ordered to the *Morse*.
Acting Ensigns Emile Enfer and Joseph S. Thomas, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. D. Witherell, and ordered to the *Hezel*.
Acting Master's Mate Albert C. Smith, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mates Henry Tew and Peter Cleary, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas F. Roberts, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mate B. F. Fries, (under circular) and ordered to the *Supply*.
Acting Master's Mate John White, (under circular) and ordered to the *Seneca*.
Acting Master's Mates John Mason and Lorenzo B. Delun, (under circular) and ordered to the *Mt. Washington*.
Acting Master's Mates Ruel B. Palfrey and Stephen H. Burrows, (for duty at Seavey Island Battery).
Acting Master's Mate G. V. Demorest, (under circular) and ordered to the *Vicksburg*.
Acting Master's Mate William Cromack, and ordered to the *Ranoka*.
Acting Master's Mate Frederick Reed, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.
Acting Master's Mate Lewis A. Kent and Edward S. McDonald, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Topliff, (under circular) and ordered to the *Albat*.
Acting Master's Mate Edward W. Walton, (under circular) and ordered to the *Honeyuckle*.
Acting Master's Mate James Smith, (under circular) and ordered to the *Larkspur*.

FROM NOTED.

Acting Ensign Levi S. Fickett, to Acting Master on board the *Glide*.
Acting Ensign William Harcourt, of the *Arizona*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign Gardner Cottrell, to Acting Master, and to remain on the *Tenuech*.
Acting Ensign Henry G. McKenney, of the *Lodona*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign James T. Ross, of the *Pasanaic*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign William N. Price, of the *Sonoma*, to Acting Master.
Acting Ensign F. M. Montell, commanding the *Geranium*, to Acting Master.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Doyle, to be Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on board the U. S. steamer *Circassian*.
Acting Ensign Anthony F. Holmes, to be Acting Master, for good service, to remain on board the U. S. steamer *James Adger*.
Acting Master's Mate John L. Vonnard, of the U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, to be Acting Ensign, and to remain on that vessel.
Acting Master's Mate Charles Danenbower, to be Acting Ensign, and ordered to duty on board the United States steamer *James Adger*, at Philadelphia.
Acting Master H. H. Goringe, commanding *Cricket*, Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for the zeal, courage and ability displayed by him in the recent Red River expedition.
Acting Ensign Henry O'key, of the *Admiral*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master Charles G. Arthur, of the *Seminole*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Carty, to Acting Chief Engineer, and detached from the *Patuxet*, and ordered to the *Maple*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Clark W. Doten, to Acting First Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Juka*.
Acting Master's Mate Ely M. Boggs, to Acting Ensign, and detached from the *Ticonderoga*, and ordered to duty in the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Master John Sherrill, commanding the *Reebuck*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Master Ezra Leonard, of the *Onida*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.
Acting Ensign Andrew L. Emerson, of the *Kennebec*, to Acting Master.
Acting Master Elijah Sells, commanding *Grampus*, Mississippi Squadron, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master James H. Rogers, of the *Vicksburg*.
Acting Ensign Olof Lundstrom, of the *Pembina*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James F. Sullivan, of the *Chenango*.
Acting Ensign Harry H. Johnston, of the *Sonoma*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Martin Boggs, of the *Poppy*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Brownlee, of the *Quaker City*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Lawrence, of the *Malvern*.
Acting Ensign E. Kanah Rich, Jr., of the *Pasanaic*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer George W. Holloway, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Welsh, of the *Commodore Morris*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John Cahill, at Baltimore, Md.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Jennings, of the *Camelia*.
Acting Master A. B. Pierson, of the *Minnesota*.
Acting Master George F. Hammond.
Acting Master William D. Freeman, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Acting Master's Mate Edward L. Deane, at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.
Acting Master's Mate Freeman Langley, of the *Princess Royal*.
Acting Master's Mate John H. Manning, of the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Ensign John T. Blatchford, Mississippi Squadron, of the *Louisville*.
Acting Master's Mate Warburton S. Scott, Mississippi Squadron, of the *Fair Play*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John P. Agnew, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Walter S. Cushman.
Acting Ensign Daniel B. Hallett.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry A. Brown, of the *Saco*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Fries.
Acting Master Charles Smith, of the *Narragansett*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John P. Schenck, Jr., of the *North Carolina*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Walker Y. Ledham, of U. S. steamer *Judge Torrence*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate J. M. Skardon, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate W. H. Finn, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate Robert P. Boss, at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate Matthew Beckett.

DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Eben M. Seaver, of the *Quaker City*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Crawford, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Buckley, of the *Mohican*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. H. Gordon, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Maples, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Acting Master's Mate Alden W. Tripp.
Acting Master's Mate Jason L. Rowe, of the *Paul Jones*.
Acting Master's Mate George W. Cleaves.
Acting Ensign R. K. Hubbell, *Osgo*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting First Assistant Engineer James W. Edgar, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas King, of the *Avenger*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master George B. Stephenson.
Acting Master's Mate Thomas Buckley.
Acting Master's Mate Henry C. Waddell, of the *Merrimack*.
Acting Master's Mate Oliver G. Moore.
Acting Master's Mate William Coomes, of the *William Bacon*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Curran, U. S. A., to Camp Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
Hospital Chaplain W. M. Grimes, to Totten, Louisville, Ky.
Assistant Surgeon J. Y. Cadwell, U. S. V., to the Hospital transport *Ashted*.
Surgeon C. C. Dumrecher, U. S. V., to Fort Dalles, Oregon, to accompany Indian Expedition.
Surgeon A. S. Cox, U. S. V., to assist Surgeon-in-Chief First division, Twentieth corps, Army of the Cumberland.
Assistant Surgeon L. B. Ward, U. S. V., to Third division General Hospital, Alexandria, Va.
Surgeon W. J. Wolfey, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief De Russy's division, Arlington, Va.
Surgeon A. H. Thurston, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector of Hospitals, Department of Washington.
Surgeon F. H. Gross, U. S. V., as Medical Director of Hospitals, Annapolis, Md.
Surgeon R. A. Christian, U. S. V., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. V., as Inspector of Hospitals, Middle Department.
Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., to special duty with the Medical Director Army of the Potomac.
Hospital Stewart George Palayatto, Fourth New York Cavalry, to the General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.
Assistant Surgeon E. M. Powers, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, U. S. V., to the Department of Missouri.
Assistant Surgeons Benjamin Durham, A. M. Mahore, and J. B. Petherbridge, U. S. V., to the Department of the Gulf.
Surgeon George W. Hageboom, U. S. V., relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and assigned to the Department of Kansas.
Assistant Surgeons E. A. Clark, M. B. Cochrane, and H. W. Davies, U. S. V., to the Department of Arkansas.
Assistant Surgeons D. R. Brower and George Derby, U. S. V., to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Pooley, U. S. V., to the Army of the Potomac.
Assistant Surgeon M. F. Cogswell, U. S. V., to duty at Albany, New York.
Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternburg, U. S. A., as Surgeon in charge of General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Surgeon J. J. De Lamar, U. S. V., as Surgeon-in-Chief General Shepley's command, Norfolk, Va.
Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. V., to the Red River Expedition (temporary).
Surgeon Samuel Hart, U. S. V., to charge of General Hospital, Tallahassee, Tenn.
Surgeon W. A. Conover, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector Eighteenth Army Corps.
Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Curran, U. S. A., to Camp Hospital, Louisville, Ky.
Assistant Surgeon B. McClure, U. S. V., to General Hospital, Madison, Indiana.
Surgeon G. R. Weeks, U. S. V., as Medical Inspector Department of Arkansas.
Surgeon J. J. Craven, U. S. V., as Medical Director Tenth Army Corps.
Assistant Surgeon W. T. O'Kie, U. S. A., as Surgeon-in-Chief of Joe Holt General Hospital, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Glennan, U. S. A., Surgeon E. M. Powers, Seventh Missouri Volunteers, Acting Assistant Surgeon Britton Stone, U. S. A., Surgeon Benjamin Durham, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Dr. A. McMahon, of Ohio, Surgeon J. B. Petherbridge, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Surgeon E. A. Clark, Illinois Volunteers, Surgeon M. Cochrane, First Iowa Cavalry, Surgeon H. W. Davies, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, Acting Assistant Surgeon D. R. Brower, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Surgeon T. P. Pooley, U. S. A., Surgeon J. H. Ledlie, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Surgeon George Derby, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Dr. Moses F. Cogswell, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers; Allen Lyman, Surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Fifth U. S. Colored troops; William A. Spears, Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Fifth U. S. Colored troops.

The new fort, building upon the site of Fort Hale, to defend New Haven harbor, will be the largest fortification in Connecticut, and capable of withstanding the most serious naval attack.

The Paymaster-General has issued instructions to paymasters, not to pay any but wounded officers, for the present.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the sloop *Fortunate*, on the 30th of May, near Indian River, Fla. She had five bales of cotton on board, but no papers of any kind.

The following is a list of naval prizes up to the 1st of June, 1864: Steamers, 232; schooners, 627; sloops, 169; barks, 29; brigs, 32; ships, 15; yachts and small craft, 133. Total, 1,227. The aggregate value is \$17,000,000, to be distributed among the naval captors.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by steamer *Chocoma*, Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft, off Cherardi, Brazos River, Texas, on the 3d of May, of the Prussian schooner *Frederick II*. She had run the blockade off Brazos River, in company with the British schooner *Agnes*. She had on board 114 bales of cotton, and was sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

On the 23d of May, the following vessels were on the blockade off Mobile: Flag Ship *Hartford*, 23; steamers *Richmond* 24; *Ossipee*, 13; *Gaiens*, 10; *Metacomb*, 10; *Pembina*, 6; *Lackawanna*, 14; *Oneida*, 10; *Seminole*, 9; *Genesee*, 8; *Sabago*, 10; and the following, temporarily absent, were daily looked for: *Monongahela*, 12; *Onomaugh*, 9; *Penguin*, 7; *Port Royal*, 8; *Iacasa*, 4. Ample measures have been taken to prevent a surprise by the rebel rams, gunboats or torpedoes.

Screw steamer *Marblehead*, 6, Lieutenant Brown commanding, arrived at Newport on Sunday from New York to be attached to the Naval Academy.

The following changes have recently taken place in the West Gulf Squadron: Commander Wm. E. LeRoy, detached from the *Onida*, and ordered to command the *Cutler*, vice Captain William M. Walker, returned North; Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Low, of the *Ocala*, ordered to command the *Onida*; Acting Master Ezra Leonard has been ordered to the command of the tin-clad *Carrabasset*, 6, at New Orleans; Acting Ensign John L. Hall has reported for duty on board the *Onida*, 10; Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Maxwell has been ordered to the *Lackawanna*; Lieutenant-Commander Bancroft Gherardi has been ordered to command the *Port Royal*, vice Lieutenant-Commander George U. Morris detached and ordered North.

The U. S. steamer *Neosho*, from Brooklyn Navy Yard, sailed on the 3d, instead of on the 1st, as reported last week, for the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Galathea*, Commander Guest, which has been undergoing repairs at the Yard, sailed on the 5th, and again returned on the 7th, leaking badly. The *Marblehead*, Lieutenant Brown, left on the 5th. The *Chicopee*, Commander Har- rold, and the schooner *Oliver H. Lee*, Acting Master Oliver commanding, left on the 6th. The *R. R. Cuyler*, Commander Downes, and the *Julia*, Lieutenant Rodgers, on the 7th. The *Merrimack*, Acting Master C. R. Rogers, on the 9th. The prize steamer *Caledonia*, captured off Wilmington by the U. S. S. *Keystone State*, arrived on the 8th, Acting Master Corse commanding. The *Seneca*, Lieutenant-Commander Parker, arrived on the 5th. The tug boat *J. McMartin*, recently purchased by the Government for taking vessels to Fortress Monroe, and commanded by Acting Ensign Ames, arrived on the 7th. The *Banshee*, Lieutenant Garfield commanding, went into commission on the 8th. The *Shamrock* is lying at the dock ready for sea, and awaiting orders.

A DISPATCH has been received from Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Budd, commanding steamer *Somerset*, West Pass, St. George's Sound, of Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, detailing the particulars of an expedition by which he succeeded in completely thwarting the designs of an expedition led by a Rebel naval officer, who had made every preparation for the capture of the U. S. steamer *Adela*. He says:—May 16th the light draft launches of the *Somerset* and United States schooner *Chambers* were sent to land a detachment of troops, under command of Lieutenant Hunter, 110th New York, who proceeded to Apalachicola by land, and being in communication with the launches. The forces of the enemy were discovered near the town. They immediately retreated, and but for the unfortunate mistake of Lieutenant Hunter, who supposed them to be our men, would have been captured. The commanding officer of the Rebel expedition, General W. Gift, escaped capture by the swiftness of his vessel. Their intention was to carry the *Adela* into Mobile and burn her. Six of their boats, all but one, were captured.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Winans, of the gunboat *Juliette*, was recently drowned at a Mound City, on the Mississippi River. It seems that Mr. Winans had been up in the city, and was just stepping from the receiving ship to the flag-ship to report to the Admiral, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated between the two boats. Some of the men on the flag-ship saw him fall, but did not know who it was. The alarm was given, and exertion made to save him, but without success.

The U. S. tug boat *Columbine* was captured near Horse Landing, fifteen miles above Pilatka, on St. John's River, on the evening of the 22d ult. She had on board Captain Nichols, one lieutenant, and thirty soldiers, of

Company 3, Thirty-fifth U. S. Colored troops, late the First N. C. The vessel was in charge of Acting Master Sanborn, with three officers and a crew of twenty-three men. She was armed with two 20-lb. rifled guns. The Rebels opened on her with a light battery, and a shot disabling her rudder, she drifted ashore, and was attacked by over two hundred men, who captured her and all on board, excepting three of the soldiers, who escaped and reached St. Augustine overland.

The following prize cases have just been sent to the Fourth Auditor's office for adjustment, and will be ready for payment ere long: Prize schooner *Louise*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Queen*, February 11, 1864. Amount for distribution, \$4,439 35. D. D. Farragut, Flag Officer. Prize schooner *Edward*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Sax Jacinto*. Amount for distribution, \$2,139 95. T. Bailey, Flag Officer. Prize sixty-four Bales of Cotton, captured by the U. S. steamer *J. L. Davis*. Amount for distribution, \$15,132 66.

The U. S. steam Revenue Cutter *Wyanda*, from Washington, D. C., May 28th, via Newport, R. I., 2d inst. at 6 A. M., arrived at New York on the 3d. She is the first delivered of the six new vessels contracted for by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, a year ago. She was built in Baltimore by J. T. Hardy & Brother. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, J. A. White; First Lieutenant, D. D. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, D. B. Hodgden; Third Lieutenant, Thomas Lay; Chief Engineer, A. M. Cummings; First Assistant, Frank Pulsifer; Second Assistants, Thomas Mulholland and J. T. Jeffer.

The steamer *Bermuda*, arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th, from the West Blockading Squadron. She brings nineteen officers and thirty-six disabled men. Spoke United States ship *Hartford* on a cruise. Spoke at sea schooner *Dart* from New Orleans with fifty passengers, disabled and was towed to the Southwest Pass.

Side-wheel steamer *Adela*, 6, Lieutenant-Commander commanding, blockading Apalachicola, was attacked, May 8th, by eight boat loads of Rebels—about one hundred men—who were beaten off. This attempt probably gave rise to the Rebel report that a gunboat had been taken, with all on board, off Apalachicola.

The Navy Department is in want of acting ensigns. Applicants must have seen eight years of sea service, and be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years.

Side wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 21, was spoken on the 22d ult., off Barbadoes, cruising for the Rebel privateer *Florida*.

A LETTER from an officer on board screw steamer *Nep tuna*, 11, of date 24th ult., states the vessel was off Aspinwall in company with steamer *Ocean Queen*.

Screw steamer *Wyoming*, 6, sailed from Batavia, April 7, to cruise.

Screw steamer *Grand Gulf*, 11, left Fortress Monroe on the 5th inst., for the Wilmington blockade, also screw steamer *Shenandoah*, 10, and side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 11.

On the trip of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New York, with eight hundred passengers and two hundred and twenty seamen for the Pacific squadron, the latter mutinied, and terrible consequences were prevented only by the cool resolution of the officer who had them in charge—Commander Daniel Ammen. These seamen had been transferred from the army to the navy, and in the third day out from New York they came aft and attempted to force the grating which separated the cabin from the steerage passengers, declaring they would dine in the cabin. Commander Ammen warned them that if they persisted he would shoot some of them, to which they replied insolently and continued their attempts. Three of them made a rush, whereupon Commander Ammen shot two of them dead. This quelled the mutineers, and the dead bodies of their ringleaders were sewn up and thrown overboard. The other men were then all mustered and passed on to the upper deck, when they were put in irons and disarmed. Afterwards a portion of them were placed on board the U. S. steamer *Neptune*, and all of them were taken to Aspinwall in irons. On the 24th May they were taken across the isthmus and put on the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, under a strong guard of marines. On their way across, eight succeeded in escaping and another one was shot.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SAMUELS—FARRAN.—At Grace church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity church, New York, BENJAMIN SAMUELS to HATTIE, youngest daughter of Captain John S. Farran, all of Brooklyn.

CHAPMAN—HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 4th, at the church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Mr. DAVID CHAPMAN, of Glasgow, Scotland, to CECESTINE, daughter of Captain Hubbard, R. N.

PRICE—MARIOTT.—At the House of Prayer, Newark, on Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. W. J. Lynd, Rector of St. Barnabas, Rossville, Colonel EDWARD LIVINGSTON PRICE, late of the 145th Vols., to EMMA, daughter of William Mariott, Esq.

MIRRIELES—KELOGG.—On May 26th, by Rev. C. B. Borton, D.D., at the residence of the bride's mother, Cincinnati, O., Captain B. M. MIRRIELES to LUCINDA, third daughter of the late A. Kellogg, merchant, of Cincinnati.

McRAY—NICHOLSON.—In Cincinnati, O., May 25th, by Rev. T. S. Snowden, Lieutenant M. HORACE McRAY, U. S. C. T., to Miss MARTHA NICHOLSON. No cards.

NAAR—PRICE.—On Wednesday, May 25th, at St. John's church, by Rev. S. A. Clark, JOSHUA D. NAAR, of New York city, to MARY L., daughter of Major William O. Price, both of New Jersey.

GOODWIN—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D.D., HARRY B. GOODWIN, U. S. N., to JENNIE, only daughter of Chief Engineer W. F. Wright. No cards.

BUNCE—BULL.—At Hartford, Conn., May 28th, by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Christ church, Lieutenant-Commander FRANCIS M. BUNCE, U. S. N., to MARY E., daughter of the late John W. Bull, Esq., of that city.

CASWELL—SHEWELL.—On June 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, Lieutenant CHARLES W. CASWELL, U. S. A., to Miss AMANDA E. SHEWELL, of Philadelphia.

CURRIE—MONTGOMERY.—In Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 24th, by Rev. Mr. Leonard, Colonel CURRIE, U. S. Vols., to Miss NINA, daughter of the Hon. Henry Montgomery, all of the above place.

KLEVER—TRIBITS.—On Wednesday, June 1st, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. CHAS. KLEVER, U. S. A., to Miss HETITIE TRIBITS, of Reading, Pa.

EMMONS—McKUNE.—On Tuesday, June 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hardenburg, GEORGE D. EMMONS, U. S. N., to ANNIE E., daughter of John McKune, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

HAMEL.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, May 30th, of wounds received in battle, on May 19th, Lieutenant DAVID HAMEL, Commandant of Co. D, 6th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Art., aged 36 years and 5 months.

GREEN.—At St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, on Friday, May 13th, from wounds received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, May 24th, Regt. U. S. Vols., the eldest son of Hon. Wm. N. Green, of Worcester, Mass., and nephew of Andrew H. Green, of New York.

STIMPSON.—At Washington, D. C., from a wound received in battle, May 12th, FRANK E. STIMPSON, First Lieutenant 17th Regular, son of Herbert H. Stimpson, of Cambridge, 25 years of age.

FLAGG.—At Beverly, Mass., May 25th, Major HENRY J. FLAGG, Paymaster U. S. Army.

WATSON.—At Elmira, on Saturday, May 28th, Captain GEORGE F. WATSON, of the 130th Regiment, late Adjutant of the 12th N. Y. Vols.

VAN ANTWERP.—On Thursday, May 26th, at the Chesapeake General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., from wounds received in battle, May 10th, Lieutenant WILLIAM B. VAN ANTWERP, 12th Regt. U. S. Vols., son of the late Wm. Van Antwerp, of New York city, in the 26th year of his age.

BANGS.—In Chelsea, May 26th, J. FREEMAN F. BANGS, Jr., Acting Edgson U. S. N., only son of J. F. F. Bangs, in the 24th year of his age.

KING.—In New York, on June 8th, MABEE KING, only child of Captain Horatio C. and Emma Stebbins King, aged 3 months and 15 days.

HOWARD.—In Hudson, N. Y., on May 31st, WILLIAM LANGFORD HOWARD, late commander in the U. S. Navy, aged 73 years.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the Subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to description, viz:

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For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1, the Always-Ready Pen; for \$1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for \$1 50, the Excelsior Pen. These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse, Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For \$0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 00 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$2 25 a No. 6 Pen; \$2 75 a No. 7 Pen; \$3 25 a No. 8 Pen; \$4 a No. 9 Pen; \$5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For \$1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2 00 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For \$3 00 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For \$3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For \$2 a No. 4 Pen; for \$2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for \$2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for \$3 a No. 7 Pen.

For \$4 a No. 8 Pen; for \$5 a No. 9 Pen; and for \$6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patent Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guaranty their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of \$12, of 15 per cent. on \$24, and of 20 per cent. on \$40, if sent to one address at one time.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK,

June 3, 1864.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby

given that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits made on and after

this date on account of Temporary Loan.

JOHN C. CHICO, Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN OF \$200,000,000.

This Loan is authorized by Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

Until its Redemption five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Subscriptions to the Loan are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

The Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now founded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

The authorized Amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, up to June 4, has been

\$87,017,850.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall-st. Second National Bank of New York, 23d-st & B'way. Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 & 29 Pine-st. Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third Av. Sixth National Bank of New York, 6th Av. & B'way. Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway. Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway. Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane-st. National Exchange Bank of New York, 134 Greenwich-st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositors of Public money, and all

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throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS.

WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND MILITARY CAREER. BY JULIAN K. LARKE.

Illustrated with an accurate Portrait on Steel, with views of the Surrender of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and the Battles at Pittsburg Landing and Chattanooga.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

Grant's Early Days—At West Point—Enters the Army—Mexican War—Subsequent Services and Civil Life—The Rebellion—Volunteers, and becomes a Brigadier-General—Post and District Commander—Battle of Belmont—District of Cairo—Surrender of Fort Henry and Capture of Fort Donelson—Department of Tennessee—Battles of Iuka and Corinth—Change of Base—Williams' Canal—Lake Providence—Canal—Steele's Bayou Expedition—Health of the Army—Overland Movement and Running the Batteries—Grierson's Expedition—Attack on Grand Gulf—Landing at Bruinsburg—Battle of Port Gibson—Capture of Jackson—Battle of Champion's Hill—Battle of Big Black—Investment, Siege and Surrender of Vicksburg—General Grant at Memphis and New Orleans—Commander of the Military Division of Mississippi—Defeat of Bragg and Victory at Chattanooga—Splendid Strategy in Tennessee—Thanked by Congress, Commissioned as Lieutenant-General—Together with an Appendix containing his Official Reports, the Debates in Congress, etc., etc.

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FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie and RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY FOWLE leaves Jay-At Pier Every Afternoon at 3 1/2.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 24, 1864.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A.M., 18th June, 1864.

These proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmined—of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct.

The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors, to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 50,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage, or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, it considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

An additional and collateral security—twenty per cent.—will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such Navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity, or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guaranty, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.
I (or we), of _____ State of _____, hereby agree to furnish and deliver _____ thousand tons of _____ anthracite coal for steamers' use, at _____, at the rate of _____ per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to _____ dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 16th day of May, 1864, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at _____, and that the contract may be forwarded to _____ for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B. (Date.)
FORM OF GUARANTY.
We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the State of _____, and of _____, in the State of _____, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, _____ will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at _____, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 16th May, 1864, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed,) C. D. (Place.) E. E. (Date.)
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, _____ and _____, are good and sufficient.

(Signed,) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 363 BROADWAY, cor. FRANKLIN-ST.

MAY 23, 1864.

This Bank has a cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and will commence business in the new Banking Rooms, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, on this day, May 25, 1864.

We invite accounts, and will discount business paper, and receive all National Bank bills at par, and make collections throughout the United States and Canada at the lowest rates. Uncurrent money will be received on deposit, deducting for Eastern one-tenth per cent. and for State one-fourth per cent.

This Bank will have a large deposit from Country Banks, and is Fiscal Agent for the United States, and depository of public moneys, and will receive subscriptions for the

10-40 LOAN,

and allow one-eighth per cent. discount. We are sure you will find our Institution one of the most agreeable and advantageous places to do business in this city.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

H. M. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

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SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores, &c.," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M. on the 15th day of June, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charleston, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commanders of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Thread, black and white, lbs....	200	1,000
Ribband, hat, pieces.....	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces.....	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces.....	3,000	1,000
Spools cotton.....	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs.....	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs.....	5,000	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers.....	1,000	14,000
Thimbles.....	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives.....	2,500	2,500
Scissors.....	1,500	2,500
Razors.....	500	5,000
Razor straps.....	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes.....	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes.....	2,000	2,000
Whisk brooms.....	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen.....	500	—
Eagle vest buttons, dozen.....	1,000	—
D. E. buttons, dozen.....	5,000	20,000
Fine combs.....	4,000	15,000
Coarse combs.....	4,000	20,000
Spoons.....	2,500	15,000
Forks.....	2,500	2,500
Blacking, boxes.....	6,000	40,000
Can openers.....	500	—

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts to the offices of the several commanders of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

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THE UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

AND

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press we have room only for the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

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The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of thousands, and the paper has every prospect of reaching a degree of prosperity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt."

Pateron (N. Y.) Daily Press.

"It is rare now-a-days to see such daily criticisms of men and measures as were current in the daily papers before this excellent weekly made its appearance. We commend it as being always able, vigorous, independent, well got up—in fact, a periodical of which the country may well be proud."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"We can honestly and heartily recommend it to all who wish to keep themselves posted as to the war. Its war news is full and accurate, and its editorial discussions intelligent and impartial. It is worth all the other papers put together for accurate information about the war."

From various Journals.

"The best authority in military matters."—New Haven Palladium.
"There is nothing partisan or political about it, and its reliability is pronounced beyond question by our leading military men."—Philadelphia Journal.

"Contains an able review of the situation, shrewd criticisms of military schemes and events, and an immense amount of matter valuable for reading, preservation, and reference."—Worcester Transcript.

"The best military journal now published, and an honor to itself and to the service."—Chicago Tribune.

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"This Hand Never Struck Me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."
The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price 20 cents. Mailed free. **HORACE WATERS,** Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.



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W. C. CHUR